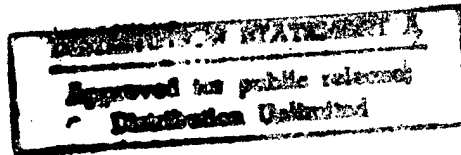


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JPRS 81290

15 July 1982



Vietnam Report

No. 2378

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15 July 1982

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2378

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HA BAC STEPS UP PROTECTION OF RAILROAD LINES

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 30 Apr 82 p 5

[Unattributed article: "Ha Bac Promotes Protection of Railroad Lines"]

[Text] Some 180 kilometers of railroad lines pass through the localities in Ha Bac Province. Since the first of the year the echelons, the sectors, and the people have participated in maintaining security and order, protecting socialist property, and struggling against negativism on the railroad lines.

The Ha Bac public security police have launched a movement to protect the security of the homeland and mobilize the cadres, troops, and people in places through which railroad lines pass, in order to carry out the various activities intended to stop negative phenomena and mop up the criminals and hooligans. The people's committees in the districts of Viet Yen, Lang Giang, Yen The, Luc Nam, and Tien Son, and the cities of Bac Giang and Bac Ninh, assigned railroad protection missions to the key cadres and leadership cadres of the sections, sectors, mass organizations, etc. The city of Bac Ninh and Lang Giang District took the initiative in meeting with the organs and enterprises along the railroad to discuss ways to coordinate their actions in maintaining "area security" and traffic safety. The cities of Bac Giang and Bac Ninh and Tien Son District arranged for the masses to exchange experiences regarding, and to review, the task of participating in the maintenance of security, and to discuss ways to protect the railroad. The villages of Hoang Ninh (Viet Yen District), Bac Lung (Luc Nam District), and Dong Nguyen (Tien Son District) made public the individuals and groups violating the railroad protection bylaws or colluding with bad people engaged in illegal livelihoods, so that the masses could criticize them and contribute opinions. The local administrations also issued warnings regarding, and appropriately dealt with, incidents that occurred within the sphere of the villages.

The localities in Ha Bac Province also strengthened the people's security network, assigned cadres and party members to 543 security teams, the plans and action programs of which stressed railroad protection. The Ha Bac public security forces assigned 370 cadres and enlisted men to the protection teams, 67 of which specialized in railroad protection. The villages of Tho Xuong (Bac Giang City), Vo Ninh (Bac Giang City), Cam Ly (Luc Nam District), and Hoang Ninh (Viet Yen District) also set up Red Flag Youth teams to fulfill missions when trains pass through the village.

The people in the province have provided the public security forces with hundreds of bits of information, so that they could discover and arrest professional hooligans, destroy dozens of gangs of thieves and people who illegally buy and sell, collude with railroad personnel to steal socialist property, etc. Large amounts of goods, materials, and cash were recovered for the state. In order to do a better job of protecting the railroad, the People's Committee of Ha Bac Province took the initiative in holding a seminar with the public security forces of the Railroad General Department and of the provinces of Lang Son and Bac Thai, and representatives of the Office of the Council of Ministers, to discuss specific measures to coordinate actions to strongly defend the railroad lines, effectively protect public security, and struggle against negativism.

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CSO: 4209/385

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FROM NORTH SOLD IN SOUTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jun 82 p 2

[Letters From Readers column: "Northern POL [Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants] Sold]

[Text] Gasoline and oil are strategic materials the management of which is centralized in the state. In addition to accomplishments in economizing in the use of POL, some organs and enterprises still deliberately violate principles, regulations, and laws by such acts as issuing counterfeit documents to legalize the purchasing of POL in northern provinces and its transportation to the south. At a check point at Hai Van Pass, every year tens of thousands of liters of illegally transported POL are recovered for the state. In 1981, 85,000 liters -- as many as 15,000 liters per month -- were recovered. There were instances of serious violations, such as the cadres and personnel of warehouse K133 (of the Quang Ninh Province POL Importing Corporation), who abused state facilities and forged documents in order to transport more than 3,000 liters of POL from Ha Son Binh to sell in Thuan Hai. A truck bearing the licence plate 37 A 48-94, of survey group X in Nghe Tinh, thanks to the use of forged documents was able to transport 1,580 liters of POL, which had been illegally purchased in Nghe Tinh, to Cam Ranh, where it was sold.

In order to bring an end to the stealing of, and dealing in, state POL, I recommend that the managing organs take steps to manage fuel more tightly. The organs with transportation facilities must apply measures to manage POL and such documents as truck transportation orders, invoices, and materials supply coupons. In the transportation enterprises, it is necessary to end the situation of lending POL by supplying more than called for by the norm when a truck is destined for the southern provinces, to be repaid when the truck makes a trip to the north or by issuing additional false orders to legalize the driver's transporting of, and dealing in, POL. The responsible organs, along with the managing organs, must promptly and appropriately deal with people who deliberately commit violations, and prosecute according to law the important incidents.

Dao Hong Bon
(Quang Nam-Da Nang)

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

BEN TRE YOUTH INDUCTION--More than 10,000 youths at draft age in Ben Tre Province who have undergone physical checkups are ready to join the army in the forthcoming phase. Thanks to the propaganda work conducted by the provincial military drafting council and other organs concerned, youths in the province have voluntarily responded to the law on military obligation. [BK251425 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Jun 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/397

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK GIFTS--Hanoi, 24 Jun (VNA)--The Slovak women's union has given Vietnamese women and children a number of cots, clothing, toys and other facilities for kindergartens. Samples of the gift were presented in Prague on June 21 by Marie Kabrhelova, secretariat member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak women's union, to Vietnamese charge d'affaires A. I. Nguyen Dinh Khoi. [Text] [OW241618 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 24 Jun 82]

MOZAMBIQUE INDEPENDENCE DAY--Hanoi, 24 Jun (VNA)--Vietnamese party and state leaders have extended their warmest greetings on the 7th independence day of the Republic of Mozambique. In a message to Samora Machel, president of the FRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Le Duan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers wrote: "Over recent years, under the leadership of the FRELIMO party headed by yourself, the Mozambican people have overcome many difficulties and trials and have recorded important successes in national construction and defence and in foiling all plots of sabotage and subversion of the imperialists and their lackeys. A close comrade-in-arms of the Mozambican people, the Vietnamese people have always supported the latter's revolutionary cause and sincerely wish them many new successes in building a prosperous country. May the solidarity and friendship between our two peoples consolidate and develop day after day." For his part, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent his greetings to his Mozambican counterpart, Joaquim Alberto Chissano. [Text] [OW241626 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 24 Jun 82]

BULGARIAN FILM WEEK--Hanoi, 28 Jun (VNA)--The Ministry of Culture this evening screened the film "Anvil or Hammer" opening the "Bulgarian Film Days" in Vietnam in honour of Georgi Dimitrov's birth centenary. Hoang Tung, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Hoang Luong, vice minister for foreign affairs; Bulgarian Ambassador Filip Markov; and staff members of the Bulgarian Embassy in Hanoi attended the show. Bulgarian films will be screened widely in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City on this occasion. A talk on the life and work of Georgi Dimitrov has been given in Phan Thiet town of the south central Vietnam province of Thuan Hai with Bulgarian ambassador among the attendance. [Text] [OW281642 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 28 Jun 82]

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BOUNDARIES REALIGNED IN MUNICIPALITY OF HANOI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jun 82 p 4

[Article: "Realignment of Borders of Son Tay City, Ba Vi District and Phuc Tho District of the Municipality of Hanoi"]

[Text] On 2 June 1982 the Council of Ministers issued a decision regarding the realignment of the boundaries of Son Tay City, Ba Vi District, and Phuc Tho District of the municipality of Hanoi:

-- Son Tay City will be enlarged by transferring to it the villages of Thanh My, Kim Son, Xuan Son, Trung Son Tram, Duong Lam, Son Dong, and Co Dong of Ba Vi District.

-- After being expanded, Son Tay City will consist of the subwards of Quang Trung, Le Loi, and Ngo Quyen and the villages of Trung Hung, Tien Son, Thanh My, Kim Son, Xuan Son, Trung Son Tram, Duong Lam, Son Dong, and Co Dong.

-- The villages of Tich Giang and Trach My Loc will be transfered from Ba Vi District to Phuc Tho District.

-- After its boundaries are readjusted, Ba Vi District will consist of the following villages: Ba Trai, Ba Vi, Cam Thuong, Cam Linh, Co Do, Chau Son, Chu Minh, Dong Quang, Dong Thai, Khanh Thuong, Minh Chau, Minh Quang, Phong Van, Phu Chau, Phu Cuong, Phu Dong, Phu Phuong, Phu Son, Son Da, Tan Hong, Tan Linh, Tan Duc, Tay Dang, Thai Hoa, Thuy An, Thuan My, Tien Phong, Tong Bat, Van Thang, Van Hoa, Yen Bai, and Vat Lai.

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CSO: 4209/388

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ARMY PAPER DISCUSSES TWO STRATEGIC TASKS

BK051544 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jun 82 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Carry Out the Two Strategic Tasks of Our Country's Revolution Successfully"]

[Text] Building socialism along with defending the socialist fatherland is a universal law for the socialist revolution in any country. Realities show that the successful development of this type of revolution must depend heavily on the effort to resolve the relationship between those two strategic tasks correctly.

Firmly grasping and profoundly analyzing the characteristics of the situation in our country, the Fifth Party Congress has defined the path for us to advance: "In the new stage of the revolution, under the party's leadership, our entire people and armed forces must strive to carry out the two strategic tasks--build socialism successfully and stand combat ready to defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly." The action slogan, "all for the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness"--set forth for our entire party, people and armed forces by the congress--states in brief the close relationship between these two strategic tasks.

To define these two strategic tasks, our party has seen our revolution's specific situation clearly. We have begun socialist construction with an economy which still virtually depends on small-scale production and is subject to the extremely heavy consequences of a protracted war of aggression. Our socialist revolution is also being carried out at a time when the world situation is rife with many complicated changes. The bellicose imperialist forces--headed by the U.S. imperialists--are colluding with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in rallying forces to counterattack the world revolutionary movement, especially the Soviet Union and the Socialist Community. In Southeast Asia, despite their repeated failures, the Chinese reactionaries and the imperialist forces are still cooperating with each other in spearheading the attack on Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea with many perfidious schemes and frantic acts.

At present, they are carrying out a multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam and the rest of Indochina almost daily and hourly while incessantly and actively making preparations to launch a war of aggression against our

country on a large-scale. Implementing the two strategic tasks successfully in the new revolutionary stage is actually aimed at satisfying the specific situation of the revolution and creating favorable conditions for our people to continue successfully building socialism while firmly defending their national independence. While pointing to the close relationship between the two strategic tasks of the revolution, the Fifth Party Congress affirmed: "It is only by building socialism with practical results and making our country stronger in all respects and in all circumstances that we can have strength enough to defeat any war of aggression started by the enemy, and defend our fatherland effectively. Conversely, it is only by strengthening national defense, defeating the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, and constantly ensuring the solid defense of the country that we can be in a position to build socialism successfully."

It can be said that all tasks related to economic and cultural development at present are not only for the sake of national construction and a peaceful life but are also in support of the decisive struggle against all enemy schemes and acts of sabotage. Without full awareness of the need to safeguard the revolutionary gains and without vigilance and determination to counter all acts of sabotage by the enemy, we will not be able to preserve the revolutionary achievements in general, or the results of socialist construction in particular, or to bring about an abundant, peaceful and happy life for the people.

Our task of defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland at present is very heavy. For the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness as well as for the sake of our noble international obligation, under the party's leadership, our entire people and armed forces must struggle resolutely in order to defeat the enemy totally in its multifaceted war of sabotage. In addition, we must prepare our forces in all aspects, arrange our defensive positions in the most satisfactory manner, and constantly improve the combat readiness of the people's armed forces and build and develop our national defense industry in order to consolidate further the combined strength of the country, thus making it possible for us to take the initiative in defeating the enemy in its war of aggression on any scale.

Given the characteristics of the situation and the requirements mentioned above, the party has pointed out that all activities related to strengthening and consolidating national defense and maintaining political security in our country at present are aimed not only at developing and mustering our forces to be ready to cope with a possible war but also at constantly safeguarding our production, regime and revolutionary gains. It is necessary to establish order and the new discipline in order to frustrate all enemy acts of sabotage and repel all manifestations of negativism. The requirements of national defense and security are aimed not only at satisfying the needs in terms of human and material strength for the frontline and armed forces but also at effectively maintaining political security, social order and combat readiness in every locality. It is necessary to understand these requirements thoroughly and turn them into operational guidelines for all economic and social

activities. Only through these activities can we accelerate socialist construction, eliminate all hostile forces, repel all negative manifestations quickly, and further strengthen national defense. Therefore, the work related to consolidating national defense and maintaining political and social security is now an objective requirement necessary for the struggle to build socialism. It is also this requirement which brings about security for our people so that they can work in peace.

The Fifth National Party Congress pointed out: "While not slackening even for a minute in the task of consolidating national defense and defending the fatherland, our party and people should put the task of building socialism in the front rank." That basic standpoint has defined the guidelines for solving the close relationship between the two strategic tasks mentioned above. These guidelines can be presented as follows:

1. Concentrate our forces on accelerating economic transformation and development and socialist construction in accordance with the party's lines under the slogan "all for the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness."
2. While carrying out economic and cultural development, we should never ease vigilance or slacken in the task of safeguarding our production, regime and people's lives and defending our fatherland.

These guidelines manifest the party's revolutionary and scientific character in understanding and correctly applying the universal law--building socialism along with defending the socialist fatherland--to the specific conditions and situation in our country. These guidelines, however, should also be manifested in our ideological awareness, feelings, way of thinking, and specific actions.

These guidelines do not allow us to stress only one of the two tasks while neglecting the other. We must not think that building socialism and engaging in economic activities is the responsibility of the local party committee echelons and administrative bodies at various levels; and that the concern of "the military" solely consists of building the army, consolidating national defense and maintaining combat readiness. It is a mistake to think that the armed forces need only develop their standardization and modernization and maintain combat readiness; and that building the country and engaging in production and other economic activities is not one of their essential tasks.

Building the country while defending the fatherland, combining economic construction with national defense, or building a modern and comprehensive all-people national defense system on the basis of combining national construction with national defense constitutes one of the important objectives of the line for the socialist revolution and the economic line since the fourth party congress; and this objective is also spelled out in the (1980) constitution of SRV--the fundamental law of our country.

In organizing the implementation of party lines, a problem of great significance, as experience gained over recent years shows, is to concretize lines into major viewpoints, policies and measures for every sector and every sphere of activity consistent with the requirements and capabilities of the country. Our country's current requirements in the economic, social and national defense fields are very imperative. In certain fields and certain localities, different requirements have often bred contradictions; and therefore, it is both a science and an art to combine national construction with national defense in practice.

In effecting this combination, it is of foremost importance that all sectors, branches and localities must clearly define their actual objectives in economic life and national defense and, consequently, adopt effective orientations and measures for steadily achieving them. The report of the party Central Committee on the main orientations, tasks and targets in the socioeconomic field for the (1981-1985) 5-year period and for the 1980's points out the fundamental and urgent targets concerning life, the building of material-technical bases and national defense and security. They serve as the basic guidelines for all sectors, localities and units to set forth specific objectives and requirements as befit their own responsibilities and role in national construction and defense. Proceeding from this, orientations and measures will be adopted to implement the tasks related to the economy and national defense so as to meet all of these fundamental targets most satisfactorily.

Combining national construction with national defense is also meant to create a new, combined driving force with which to carry out both these two tasks. Through ideological and organizational work, we can translate the spirit of "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom? and the instinct for preservation for the system and the country--which have been gained only after decades of sacrifices and ordeals--into a driving force that encourages everyone to engage in productive labor enthusiastically, pay attention to the results and quality of labor and develop a sense of preservation for all the gains of the revolution, not only for economic interests but also for the survival of the system and the nation. To achieve this, along with carrying out political and ideological work, it is also necessary to devise formal measures for organization--namely, specific regulations concerning protecting production, protecting public property, personal responsibility, social order and discipline, and so forth.

The state oversees all efforts to build the country and develop and consolidate national defense through planning. Planning, therefore, is the key instrument for combining national construction with national defense.

The requirements of national defense and security must, in the main, be flexibly incorporated in the orientations and tasks of all sectors, echelons and grassroots units while formulating plans for socioeconomic development for the country as a whole as well as for each locality. The achievements

targeted in the plans must meet and have a positive effect on all the three requirements concerning the economy, life and national defense. On the other hand, only if these requirements are permanently incorporated into the plans will all the achievements recorded produce a favorable impact on the two tasks of building and defending the fatherland.

Economy and national defense--or in other words, building the country and defending the country--involve different requirements that are directly related, in varying degrees, to the interests of each individual, each collective and each locality. Nevertheless, it is clear that in order to carry out the tasks related to national defense, we must place first and foremost not in the economic interests of each individual but the political interests--the interests of the society as a whole. Combining national construction with national defense is the art of combining the various different interests into a harmonious unity to the degree necessary. Concerning this issue, state policies play a very important role.

In talking about national defense and security, we cannot overlook the specific measures thereof. In the socialist countries, the law on national defense and security serves as the key instrument for directing the attitude and actions of the state organs, the collectives and every citizen toward fulfilling their obligations and interests in furtherance of the cause of national defense as guided by the party lines. This is the legal basis for ensuring that the requirements of national defense and security will penetrate deeply into all socioeconomic activities and become an internal trend in their development.

Upon embarking on the new stage of the revolution, our state has promulgated numerous laws and regulations on national defense and security. Our country's constitution defines the fundamentals of the citizens' obligations and interests, of the line for building the all-people national defense system, etc. Our national assembly has adopted the law on military service and the law on officers of the VPA. The Council of Ministers has made public a series of decisions dealing with issues related to building the army, mobilizing the country's forces for national defense, and the responsibilities of the various sectors and echelons toward national defense. In the future, new laws and regulations will, of course, be promulgated. The problem facing us now is to study and understand these laws and regulations thoroughly, and to have them translated into action by each individual and each organization.

Formerly, during the resistance period, our people fought the aggressors under the party's leadership chiefly on a voluntary basis. As a result of this, many activities in the field of developing and consolidating national defense were not conducted on a legal basis. Today, the aforementioned laws and regulations on national defense and security newly promulgated by the state have provided us with a firm legal basis for all practical actions. The failure to understand these laws and regulations thoroughly is a shortcoming that is hindering our efforts to combine national construction with national defense. Therefore, overcoming this shortcoming is one

of the major requirements for bringing about a turn for the better in the harmonious combination of the interests of economic construction and the building of a new life with the interests of consolidating national defense and security.

Combining the two strategic tasks of "building socialism successfully and standing combat ready to defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly" in all practical activities is a process requiring a deep evaluation of our awareness and viewpoints. It must be clearly reflected in all practical activities at all levels--from the central government down to the grassroots units--and must be steadily carried out step by step in accordance with the requirements of tasks and the actual capabilities.

Only by developing the laboring people's right to socialist collective mastery, increasing the power of the whole system of the dictatorship of the proletariat under the party's leadership, and institutionalizing all activities through the law and specific plans will we be able to combine the two aforementioned strategic tasks ever more closely and advance our people's cause of socialist revolution constantly in spite of all challenges.

CSO: 4209/397

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL ON RURAL YOUTH ACTIVITIES

BK240928 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 22 June editorial: "A Chance for Rural Youths To Make Contributions and Reach Maturity"]

[Text] Our country's rural youths, who number about 10.5 million, are living, working and studying in the various hamlets, villages and districts. Youths account for 57.4 percent of the agricultural work force. The majority of rural youths are members of cooperatives and agricultural production collectives and workers of various handicraft branches and trades. Youths belonging to families of private farmers in the south are fairly large in number; and they have a distinct tendency to follow the road of collective work. The contingent of young scientific, technical and professional workers and cadres is constantly expanding with the development of the local enterprises, technical stations and farms, service and material supply establishments serving agriculture, and cultural, educational and public health establishments. The number of students who are also working part-time is also very large.

Reality shows that our country's rural youths constitute a social political force with a very glorious patriotic and revolutionary tradition. At the same time, they also constitute a young and capable labor force with an ever-improving cultural knowledge and a good understanding of and sensitivity toward that which is new and progressive. They play a very important role in agricultural production and in the building of a new socialist countryside. This is the leading force in the struggle to carry out the three revolutions to win success for socialism in the countryside. This is also a very massive force fighting for the defense of the fatherland, and an abundant reserve for the working class and the socialist intelligentsia.

In past years the rural youths have always been seen on the forefront of the various revolutionary movements of the masses. The hundreds of state farms, specialized cultivation zones and new economic zones, and thousands of big and small irrigation projects, rural communications lines and technical stations and farms that have sprung up in various rural areas throughout the country are the pridesworthy fruits of labor of our people and first of all, of the rural youths. Many youth movements initiated and organized by the

youth unions have rallied the massive participation of union members and rural youths in agricultural production. Most outstanding of these are the youth movements to produce 35 tons of fertilizer, plant 500,000 hectares of green manure plants and practice many other measures for intensive crop cultivation. These movements have produced positive results. Millions of progressive youths and outstanding youth union members who have emerged from such movements have been fostered for admission to the youth unions and recommended for party membership.

Many progressive labor units of youths and outstanding youth union organizations have also emerged such as in Nguyen Xa village, Thai Binh; Yen Dong village, Vinh Phu; Truong Son village, Nghe Tinh; Dai Phong village, Binh Tri Thien; Collective No 4 of Thoi Hiep village, Ho Chi Minh City, and so forth. Many district and provincial youth unions have gained useful experience in motivating and organizing the youth movements.

The achievements recorded by the rural youths on the front of agricultural production reflect the great capabilities for creative labor of the youths and their rapid maturity within the mass movement. Reality shows that in those localities where the youth unions have taken the lead in the field of economic management, devised appropriate forms of activities for each category of rural youths, directed the youths' activities toward key production operations, closely coordinated with the various sectors, especially the agricultural sector, in organizing the mass movement, and paid appropriate attention to the interests and demands of the youths, the local youth movement rapidly gains momentum and achieves concrete economic results, thus eliminating unstable and uneven development. Proceeding from this, the various organizations of the union are also improving their strength rapidly.

A change in the managerial system and the scrupulous implementation of the new policies of the party and state constitute a very important factor that will create conditions for the rural youths to develop their role as collective masters and their great latent capabilities for gradually advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production.

On the basis of the good experience already accumulated, the youth union Central Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture recently worked together to formulate and set forth a program for the rural youths called the program for assault youths to step up grain production. This program reflects the will and determination of our entire party and people to resolve systematically and steadily the grain problem--one of the key problems that must be tackled in our plan for economic development. Under this program, the organizations of the youth union, along with the various echelons of the agricultural sector, will assemble the youths and direct them to work on technical projects that have a decisive impact on crop yields and grain output; assign more union members to cultivate seeds, produce fertilizer and protect crops; and at the same time, develop the positive role of youth union members in each family in fulfilling product contracts so as to contribute to the consolidation of socialist production relations in the countryside.

This is a very good chance for our country's rural youths to make their contributions and reach maturity. The various organizations of the youth union will also have a chance to advance deep in the economic and technical fields of agricultural production and to supervise the youths closely so as to improve their work and change the various measures for motivating, organizing and educating them.

The ultimate goal is to create at all costs a really vigorous and stable mass movement to bring into full play all the great capabilities of the youths in order to meet successfully the grain output target set by the Fifth Party Congress and positively contribute to stabilizing and improving the people's life, developing the economy and strengthening national defense.

CSO: 4209/397

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PORK PRICES STILL HIGH IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 May 82 p 2

[Article by Bang Chau: "Pork Distribution in Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] Over the recent past, the price of pork has shown a false tendency to rise in the Ho Chi Minh City market.

Why has pork price remained high though the quantity of meat obtained from slaughter and offered for sale by the state commercial service, commercial cooperatives, precincts and districts suffices to meet most of the demand?

Despite numerous difficulties encountered in the first quarter of 1982, Food Corporation No 1 (Ho Chi Minh City Commercial Service) has managed to purchase 200 tons of pork on the hoof--2 percent over the assigned plan norm. This quantity has been purchased mainly from the provinces while only a negligible amount has been purchased right in the city where a sizable volume of pork has been produced. The corporation has been able to supply a sufficient quantity of meat according to the [living] standards of cadres and manual and office workers and to bring into the market about 20 tons or more each day. In addition to the VISSAN slaughter house, the corporation has opened a station to purchase and slaughter hogs to serve the various wards. The slaughtering capacity of this station is between 90 and 100 hogs per day. To promote the life of people in these wards, many consumer and marketing cooperatives have also slaughtered hogs. [The personnel of] Many enterprises, agencies, precincts and districts have also gone to the provinces to buy hogs. For the same hog, any three precincts would pay three different purchase prices. To be able to buy hogs, [the personnel of] many precincts and districts had to carry along a fairly large amount of industrial goods for a two-way exchange. Meanwhile, [the agents] of the municipal state-operated commercial sector which would buy hogs only according to the norms set by the state had to return home with their empty vehicles because they did not have any commodities to exchange with the provinces. Since a number of corporations at the provincial level have usually bought hogs through the agency of long-distance traders, the price of hogs in many areas has been raised when these hogs are still penned in their sties.

The average amount of meat obtained from daily slaughtering in the city is not small but is distributed in small quantities to each precinct in a scattered manner and thus does not wield enough power to restrain and control the free market price. There still remain many problems to be discussed because the

precincts have exercised weak management and employed private traders as meat selling agents. Phu Nhuan Precinct once delivered 2.5 tons of meat to 28 booths; in only 1 hour, this meat was handed over to other booths instead of being sold to consumers; in this manner, private traders were able to pay all the due "profit" to the state commercial sector and, at the same time, to reap a "profit" three or four times larger than their invested capital.

Since the meat dressing technique at state-operated booths is still inadequate, sellers dare not accept a large consignment of meat for sale because they are afraid it will be unmarketable. Is it advisable, when setting up a fresh food selling counter, to install also a processing section in order to be able to use up the meat available and to simultaneously meet the diversified requirements of the consumer?

In view of the complex price fluctuations in the Ho Chi Minh City market, prices will continue to go up and down abnormally if the [personnel of] precincts and districts are still allowed to act on their own and run about to buy hogs. The consumer hopes that the Municipal People's Committee, Food Corporation No 1 and the precincts and districts will discuss a buying method and assign spheres of activity. On the other hand, to stabilize prices, it is advisable that the municipality, precincts and districts create conditions for Food Corporation No 1 to open a number of retail sale counters endowed with large amounts of goods at certain markets which act as centers in controlling all prices in the municipal market and which are, for example, the Hoa Binh, Binh Tay and An Dong markets, the Co Dieu Street market and the Ba Chieu market.

To maintain the pork market price, it is also necessary to discuss numerous problems such as the method of and formula for purchasing hogs in the provinces, prices, transportation, etc, including the question of epidemiological hygiene. State commercial organizations and pork dealing collectives will need to carry out activities in an orderly manner following a rational system of work assignment and decentralization, to stop competitive purchase and sale and to strictly control the bourgeoisie and small traders after reenlisting their service.

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CSO: 4209/371

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

DAC LAC LAND RECLAMATION--To date the people of various ethnic minority groups who have adopted settled farming and settled life in Dac Lac Province have opened up as many as 17,210 hectares of virgin land for crop cultivation. The province has also built 50 small and medium irrigation projects to ensure enough water for their ricefields. [BK251425 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Jun 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/397

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' ON SOCIALIST AGRICULTURE

BK031212 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14, 15 Jun 82

[14 Jun 82, p 3]

[Part I of article by Hong Giao: "Lead Agriculture in Taking a Step Toward Large-Scale Socialist Production"]

[Text] I. Starting Basis

The process of socialist industrialization in our country was started on the basis of an economy based primarily on small-scale production, mainly agricultural production. Faced with this situation, it was pointed out by the Fifth VCP Congress that in the process of socialist industrialization, we must go through the first stage, during which we must emphasize leading agriculture in taking a step toward large-scale socialist production.

This problem of leading agriculture in taking a step toward large-scale socialist production must be dealt with under exceptional historic conditions, for major developed industries are not available. This, on the one hand, reflects the important role of agriculture in serving as a foundation for industrialization, while on the other hand, it demonstrates the need to lead agriculture toward large-scale socialist production in the first stage.

History shows that agriculture can only advance toward large-scale production with the help of industrialization when major industries have reached a high stage of development capable of providing agriculture with new technical equipment. However, as has already been proved by history, since the birth of capitalism, agriculture has played the fundamental role in the development of capitalism and the birth of major industries. Karl Marx wrote: "Serving as a foundation for capitalist development shows that agriculture has reached certain level of development." [footnote: Karl Marx: DAS KAPITAL; volume 4; part 1; Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1955, page 55]. Therefore, "The development of agriculture has taken place before the existence of urban modern industries." Today, a fresh problem facing us is that when major developed industries are not available, we must start everything from the beginning and must seek every means possible to lead agriculture in taking a step toward large-scale socialist production during the transition from small-scale production to socialism.

Although agriculture in our country has largely been cooperativized (with the north, in particular, having long been cooperativized), much of it is still characterized by small-scale production. A striking feature is that the division of agricultural labor is still at a very low level and has yet to advance from the state of self-supply and self-sufficiency. Production still relies heavily on single-cropping of grain, with a resultant poor and uncertain crop output. The material and technical bases are still poor, especially the per-capita cultivated land area, which is still very small. Consequently, agricultural productivity is very low and it is unable to provide enough grain for society and raw materials for industries and for the manufacture of export goods. In this framework, if the agricultural population and their needs increase quickly, the agricultural sector will hardly be able to maintain simple reproduction. Thus, where could we get the needed capital to expand production and to bring agriculture to large-scale production? The poor productivity of agriculture and its slow development toward large-scale production have made it difficult for us to meet the subsistence requirements of society and to maintain the operation of industries. Furthermore, they have also adversely affected the whole system of production in society. Consequently, new production relations in agriculture have given rise to many negative phenomena, thus further worsening the spontaneity of the struggle between the two paths in the rural areas.

Leading agriculture in taking a step toward large-scale socialist production has become more and more urgent and has made it a hot issue at present. Naturally, if agriculture cannot advance toward large-scale production on its own, there will be a problem to be dealt with, that is, it will be necessary for the state to make investments in agriculture and for the industrial sector to provide agriculture with technical equipment. In this regard, the state and the industrial sector--despite their limited capabilities--should have concentrated their greatest efforts on agricultural development. Unfortunately, capital investments have been scattered and less effective; and the industrial sector has failed to coordinate with the agricultural sector correctly and closely; nor has it realized the requirements and capabilities of the agricultural sector adequately. Without a rational system of coordination between industry and agriculture, agriculture will not be able to advance toward large-scale production. It should be noted, however, that when big developed industry does not exist, the capabilities of other industries are very limited, and the development of these capabilities requires agriculture itself to develop. With international cooperation and barter trade, especially with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries, we can import machinery and materials for agriculture. This offers a great opportunity for us to lead agriculture forward, especially at a time when industry in our country is still in a state of infancy. But even with this advantage, agriculture is still required to surge forward more vigorously in order to quickly generate an abundant supply of agricultural goods for export. It is clear that with such a situation, if the agricultural sector adopts a passive attitude by just sitting back and waiting for machinery and materials, it will continue to just beat time remaining in the state of small-scale production.

Since it is regarded as a foundation for industrial development, agriculture should theoretically be able to create an initial source of capital for industrialization. But, on the contrary, it has presented a problem--the problem of how to secure the capital needed to expand the scale of agricultural production and to bring agriculture by a step toward large-scale socialist production. Under the socialist system and at a time when major developed industries are not available, this source of capital can only be derived from the fruits of the rational and effective use of manpower and land and of the development of various branches and trades.

The Fifth VCP Congress pointed out: "First and foremost, we must achieve collective mastery so that we can use our manpower and land rationally and effectively and expand various branches and trades vigorously in each locality and then in the entire country. This will ensure employment for all of the laborers, exploitation of every inch of land and widespread development of every branch and trade, thus creating higher social labor output, greater gross production value and a richer structure of products. Therefore, we must concentrate on vigorously developing agriculture and leading agriculture in taking a step toward large-scale socialist production within a structure that closely and correctly combines agriculture, the consumer goods industry and heavy industry."

In order to rationally and effectively use manpower and land (including forest and sea areas), we must view agricultural labor in its broadest sense, socialist agricultural labor in its broadest sense, socialist agricultural labor, and generate greater agricultural labor output. In order to develop various branches and trades, we must deal with the division of labor between agriculture and industries, especially artisan industry, handicrafts and various auxiliary trades in the rural area. Manpower and land are our "most valuable asset" and our "greatest latent potentials," but with the system of small scale production, we can only exploit part of them with very poor results. There are numerous agricultural laborers still unemployed or underemployed and much land, forest and sea area still not exploited or satisfactorily protected. These are the greatest waste. Although branches and trades hold a great production potential--which we now have conditions to develop vigorously and which can enable us to quickly expand the division of social labor--they have not yet been paid appropriate attention. Many existing branches and trades have not been maintained or promoted in the process of economic transformation and development.

Advancing from small-scale production at a time when agriculture still depends primarily on manual labor, we must use manpower and land rationally and effectively and must expand various branches and trades. This means that we must "start from what we now have on hand" with the emphasis placed on "initially developing what are regarded as our most valuable assets and greatest advantages" in order to create a "potential to meet our existing needs more satisfactorily and to move forward with a much stronger force."

Rationally and effectively using manpower and land along with efforts to develop various branches and trades is the only way to radically overcome imbalances in the exploitation of various basic factors and in the economy. In the initial stage, the most serious imbalance is that we do not have enough work for laborers to do, especially in localities where the land area is very limited. Land--including forest and sea areas and the raw materials to be derived from them--and various branches and trades are a common source of employment which we must quickly exploit if the unemployment problem is to be solved. While achieving a balance between manpower and employment, we must achieve a balance between manual and mechanized equipment in order to ensure a rational technical structure for technical equipment. By achieving a balance among manpower, employment and equipment, we will be able to carry out the division of labor widely in agriculture as well as between agriculture and industry. Through this, we will be able to ensure that "all laborers are employed, all land is exploited, and all branches and trades are developed." We can and must create such a balance in order to achieve a new social harmony in labor when developed industry is not yet available. This is because the socialist collective mastery system permits and requires us to do so, and only in this way can we achieve the socialization of labor and an increase in social labor output and positively establish the laboring people's collective mastery over the economy.

By rationally using manpower and land, developing various branches and trades and creating a new structure for the division of labor, we will be able to expand the scale of production. In so doing, we must depend primarily on the gradual development of our existing material and technical bases. For us, what Karl Marx wrote of the capitalist process of expanding the scale of initial capital accumulation is still correct. He wrote: "Once manpower and land--the two initial sources of wealth--are correctly exploited, capitalism will possess an expansionist power allowing it to increase the conditions for capital accumulation beyond the limits that capitalist wages can create." (Footnote: Karl Marx; DAS KAPITAL; Volume 1, book 3; Su That Publishing House, Hanoi; 1980; p 61). This explains why many districts, cooperatives and production collectives, though having little capital, meager fixed assets and a small per-capita land area, have still been able to create adequate employment for their laborers, expand the scale of agricultural production and develop various branches and trades, thus remarkably increasing their productivity. On the other hand, even with new material and technical bases, localities which have failed to satisfactorily exploit their potential in manpower and land have not been able to expand production and create an improved position for themselves. Instead, their production activities have been lagging behind and on the decline.

Results obtained from the expansion of the scale of production through the rational and effective use of manpower and land and the development of various branches and trades constitute an initial stride for agricultural labor output. The amounts of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and processed industrial products will increase in accordance with the extent and results of production. Simultaneously, the balance of production will also change so

as to be more proportionate and suitable to demand. The amounts and balance of products, in the form of end-products, include grain, foodstuffs and consumer goods which are to feed society and constitute an important source of export for the initial stage. In order to increase the means of living, we must create conditions for increased production, ensure a balance between the means of living and the labor force and balance the means of production through the export of products in exchange for machinery and materials in order to meet requirements for increased production.

Once agricultural labor output reaches that level, it will make it possible for us to shorten the work time needed to produce the means of living, thus saving manpower. When big developed industry is not available, we can only attain this degree of labor output by using manpower rationally in order to exploit our potential in land in an effective manner. Karl Marx said: "The potential to obtain surplus manpower and surplus value are decided to a certain extent by labor output"; and "this extent of labor output--which is used as a starting basis--must be achieved in agricultural work." (footnote: Karl Marx: DAS KAPITAL; Volume 4, Part I; Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1965; page 54). This is because "in agriculture, from the beginning, the support of various natural forces and the increase in mankind's labor output through the use and exploitation of various natural forces--which function automatically--have developed to varying extents. In industry, the use of various natural forces on a large scale will only take place with the development of great industry." (footnote: Karl Marx: DAS KAPITAL; Volume 4, Part I; Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1965; page 54)

Thus, the rational and effective use of manpower and land and the development of various branches and trades are the starting point for the process of leading agriculture in taking a step from small scale production to large-scale socialist production. And leading agriculture in taking a step to large-scale socialist production in a rational agro-industrial structure amounts to applying a socialist production method that allows us to use and exploit these great potentials in an effective manner.

[15 Jun 82, pp 3, 4]

[Part II of article by Hong Giao: "Lead Agriculture in Taking a Step Toward Large-Scale Socialist Production"]

[Text] II. Main Features of the Process

Without big developed industry, we can only modernize agriculture by a step. Therefore, in the initial stage, a socialized agriculture must rely chiefly on manual labor coupled with gradual mechanization. This feature clearly points to the transition of agriculture toward large-scale socialist production. On the other hand, a socialized agriculture is also founded on the establishment of a system of socialist ownership over land and other production materials, which is known generally as the system of socialist collective ownership. This feature reflects the centralized and planned character right from the start.

The main objectives of the task of leading agriculture a step toward large-scale socialist production set forth by the Fifth Party Congress realistically reflect the characteristics and legal nature of this development. If we fail to firmly grasp the need for centralized and planned development, we will fall into spontaneity and anarchy; however, if we bypass the transitional forms from low to high, we will only display hastiness and rigidity and end up with bureaucratism. Both of these tendencies will obstruct our efforts to advance agriculture toward large-scale socialist production.

The following are some of the main problems that we must tackle in the process of bringing agriculture a step toward large-scale socialist production:

First, it is necessary to carry out a division of agricultural labor, reorganize production and distribute products in accordance with national programs and plans.

In order to eliminate the state of spontaneity and fragmentation in production and the distribution of products--which is the offspring of a self-supplied and self-sufficient agriculture and a private production system--an urgent task that must be carried out during and immediately after the process of agricultural cooperativization is to effect a division of agricultural labor, reorganize production and distribute products in accordance with national programs and plans.

The division of labor, the reorganization of production and the distribution of products must start from the grassroots units. However, if we stop there, the advantage of centralism will be lost right from the outset; and if we "limit" this to each grassroots unit or locality, we will only change the scale of the self-supplied and self-sufficient production method. In talking about large-scale socialist production, we must stress the need to socialize production on a societywide scale and "to combine the various separate production processes into a single social production process" (footnote: V. I. Lenin: Complete Works, Book 1, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1961, p 232), under the control of a single center, which is the socialist state.

To effect a division of labor, reorganize production and distribute products in accordance with national programs and plans aims to use all types of labor, land, resources and the material-technical bases of all economic sectors, localities, branches and units in accordance with a plan for nationwide distribution of production forces in support of a unified system of division of social labor; and to carry out production and distribute products in accordance with a general plan to meet the common demands of society as a whole. This is a process of developing the right to collective mastery and voluntarily socializing agriculture with planning in order to develop social production forces in agriculture; and this is also a main objective of our current efforts to perfect the socialist production relations in agriculture.

In order to meet the entire country's demands agriculture must produce enough grain for the whole of society, provide the consumer goods industry with raw materials, and create an important source of export goods. These three tasks reflect the crucial role of agriculture in the initial stage--that of ensuring the people's life while serving as a basis for industrialization. First of all, agriculture must produce sufficient grain and food which are "necessary for the life of the whole society, including nonagricultural workers; and this will make it possible to effect a major division of labor between agricultural and industrial workers as well as a division of labor between agricultural workers who produce grain and agricultural workers who produce raw materials" (footnote: Karl Marx: DAS KAPITAL, Volume 3, Book 3, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1963, pp 34-35). The development of raw material production in agriculture as well as in forestry and fishery decides the scale of development of the processing industry and serves as a basis for establishing a major division of labor between agriculture and industry. Developing the production of export goods is meant to "transform part of the agricultural work force through the export-import process into a work force that produces equipment and machinery in support of the technological revolution" (footnote: Le Duan: Under the party's glorious banner, let us surge forward to win new successes for independence, freedom and socialism; Su That Publishing House, 1976, p 104); and therefore, agriculture has the direct effect of serving as a basis for developing heavy industry.

Implementing the three tasks mentioned above is the direction for advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production; and this requires that we effect a division of labor, reorganize production and distribute products in accordance with national programs and plans. Advancing from an agriculture heavily characterized by self-supply and self-sufficiency and by monocropping of grain to large-scale socialist production inevitably requires a new division of agricultural labor. This division of labor, far from being simply the division of labor among the various sections of a grassroots unit, is, most important of all, the division of labor designed to achieve specialization in production with the establishment of specialized production sectors, regions and units; and it is closely linked with the division of labor between agriculture and industry. Only with a division of labor for specialized production will we be able to utilize labor and land rationally along the line of "intensive cultivation, specialized cultivation and combined business in order to develop crop cultivation, livestock breeding, the processing industry and other branches and trades in the rural areas." Such specialization in production will do away with self-supply and self-sufficiency, develop the strong points of each unit, locality and region, vigorously promote technological progress and, at the same time, create division of labor and cooperation and help form a social production system for big socialist agriculture.

The process of effecting a division of labor for specialized production is also aimed at changing the production pattern; gradually shifting grain producing labor to developing industrial crop cultivation, livestock breeding, forestry and fishery; moving the work force to new lands; opening new crop areas; building new economic zones; and at the same time, shifting part of the agricultural work force to developing the various industrial sectors. Only by enforcing such a division of labor will we be able to eliminate monocropping and fragmentation and introduce a well-balanced and comprehensive production pattern based on centralism and specialized cultivation.

The process of effecting a division of agricultural labor, reorganizing production and distributing products takes place in each grassroots unit and locality as well as throughout the country on rational scales suitable for each production unit and each area. Therefore, we must correctly combine large with medium and small scales with attention given to promoting medium and small scales and avoiding the application of large scale just for form's sake. Nevertheless, we must correctly use the large scale and develop its effect in guiding and promoting medium and small scales, including the fragmented production components, so as to ensure that the division of labor, from fragmented to centralized, will take place smoothly according to plans and with good results in developing production forces and perfecting the new production relations in agriculture.

Second, we must vigorously push ahead the scientific-technological revolution and actively build the material-technical bases of agriculture.

By carrying out the scientific-technological revolution and building material-technical bases, we will do away with backwardness in agriculture and take a step forward in agricultural modernization. In the initial stage, carrying out the scientific-technological revolution and building the material-technical bases of agriculture is meant to exploit the potentials concerning labor and land most satisfactorily, expand the division of labor, increase labor productivity and improve the results of agricultural production.

The process of carrying out the scientific-technological revolution and building material-technical bases in agriculture must be consistent with the transition of agriculture from manual labor to mechanization and with the characteristics of agricultural production. Therefore, we must, on the one hand, make full use of manual labor and, on the other hand, take advantage of modern scientific-technological achievements, especially those in the biological field which can be broadly applied even while the use of manual labor is still predominant. It is necessary to satisfactorily combine mechanized labor with semi-mechanized and manual labor, and pay attention to semi-mechanized and manual techniques.

The main and direct material-technical basis of agricultural production is land which is "one of the most important production materials and a unique kind of production material" (footnote: Karl Marx: DAS KAPITAL, Volume 4, Part II, Russian version, p 141). However, land will only yield its products for man when its effectiveness is developed to boost the growth of crops. Since irrigation is most important for developing the effectiveness of land,

we must step up water conservancy and ensure irrigation and drainage so as to be able to enlarge the cultivated area and embark on intensive cultivation. Along with irrigation, we must transform the soil and carry out capital construction work on ricefields, mountains, forests and so forth in order to fully develop the effectiveness of the various types of land--"the natural basis of surplus agricultural labor"--and at the same time, to promote "the diversity of land"--"the natural basis for effecting a division of social labor" (footnote: Karl Marx: DAS KAPITAL, Volume 1, Book 2, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1960, p 267).

Agricultural products are the direct result of a biological-natural process coupled with an economic-technical process. Therefore, the broad and effective application of biological achievements in crop cultivation and livestock breeding, together with the creation of a highly effective system of biological materials, is a factor that directly affects productivity increment and the results of agricultural production. Given a tropical climate, limited land resources and predominant use of manual labor, the most effective measure for rapidly increasing agricultural output, first of all that of grain, is to create new crop varieties that produce high yields and can easily adapt to the actual conditions of climate and land. Along with promoting the use of chemicals, it is necessary to rapidly increase the sources of organic fertilizer (stable manure, green manure, various types of beans and so forth) for applying to the crops and transforming the soil; and to prevent and control harmful insects and diseases satisfactorily.

Mechanization and electrification are the technical bases for agricultural modernization; and they are dependent on the development of heavy industry. Therefore, agricultural mechanization must be carried out step by step to suit each particular area, with mechanized labor satisfactorily combined with semi-mechanized and manual labor in order to ensure economic results. While a large part of agricultural work is still being done with manual labor, it is very necessary to develop the production of ordinary tools, renovated tools, semi-mechanized tools and small machinery, and to promote the raising of draft cattle and the use of the power of water, the wind and so forth in order to provide all workers with sufficient tools and expand the division of labor in agriculture.

An increase availability of working tools and materials will create the conditions for producing a larger agricultural output. And since agricultural products require prompt processing, storage and transportation, this requirement must be provided for by our efforts to carry out the scientific-technological revolution and to build the material-technical bases in agriculture. Only by doing this can we avoid damage and wastage, improve the quality and use-value of agricultural products, increase the volume of commercial agricultural products on the market and bring about higher revenue.

To meet the requirements for building the material-technical bases of agriculture as mentioned above, capital and technical investments must be made. For this purpose, we must first of all develop the capacity of heavy industry branches and the contingent of scientific and technological cadres in support of

agriculture. Furthermore, we must promote the initiative and creativeness of grassroots units and the various localities, reserve the existing capital resources and part of the work force for building the material-technical bases of agriculture, and satisfactorily put into practice the mottos "the state and the people work together" and "the central government and the localities work together." At the same time, we must rapidly increase the sources of export goods so as to import the machinery and materials necessary for agriculture, which heavy industry cannot produce domestically; make good use of international cooperation in agricultural science and technology; and apply new agricultural techniques.

CSO: 4209/397

AGRICULTURE

PREPARATION FOR HARVEST OF 10TH-MONTH RICE CROP REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 May 82 p 1

[Text] This year, the winter-spring rice crop in North Vietnam will ripen about 10 to 15 days later than in the previous ones. The harvest will be in full swing only from 15 June and will be completed only in early July in a number of areas where transplanting was carried out belatedly. Meanwhile, the 10th-month rice sowing and transplanting schedule will remain unchanged. For this reason, the difficulties stemming from the draft power shortage during the tilling period prior to the 10th-month rice transplanting will multiply. On the other hand, rains and typhoons may occur sooner this year. In the low-lying fields, transplanting must, therefore, be performed soon to allow riceplants enough time to grow tall to resist waterlogging at the beginning of the cultivation season and [this applies also to] the early 10th-month rice fields in order to have enough time to cultivate the [next] winter crop.

To make the 10th-month crop successful from all the three points of view of area, productivity and volume of production, it is important to ensure that tilling, sowing and transplanting be carried out on schedule. The Ministry of Agriculture requests the provinces to guide the following tasks and to ensure their satisfactory execution:

--Calculate and achieve a balance between the draft power provided by buffaloes, cattle and tractors, on the one hand, and the sowing and growing area of each ricefield, on the other, so as to work out a plan to adjust this power accordingly.

--Launch a movement to rapidly and neatly harvest the winter-spring crop and to cultivate the 10th-month crop on schedule; properly organize a work force for harvesting, tilling, seed and seedling preparations, etc.; and take measures to manage, regulate, tend and protect draft buffaloes and cattle. Where there is a shortage of buffaloes and cattle, people must be motivated to hoe fields on schedule.

--Inspect tractor units; draw up plans and take measures to ensure harmony from all points of view, especially concerning fuel; and provide sufficient and prompt supplies in order to mobilize the tractors' capacities to the utmost to promote the 10th-month crop cultivation without allowing tractors to stand idle due to fuel shortage.

--Authorize the movement of buffaloes and cattle if all the necessary formalities are fulfilled and if the people concerned hold a permit to move about buffaloes and cattle; and give assistance to areas lacking in draft power (according to Resolution No 357-CP of 3 June 1979).

--The provinces must carry out buffalo and cattle supply contracts satisfactorily so that the central level may have the necessary conditions to support regions which lack draft power.

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CSO: 4209/371

AGRICULTURE

EXPERIENCE IN APPLYING PRODUCT CONTRACTS TO RICE CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Apr 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Hoang Hien and Tran Hung: "Problems Arising From Applying Product Contracts to Four Rice Crops in Haiphong"]

[Text] New Crop Prospects

The fifth-month and spring rice season this year is the fourth one in which Haiphong carries out product contracts with laborers. Sowing and transplanting has been completed in more than 42,104 hectares in the best time of the farming schedule. What is new in the planned allocation of rice varieties in this season is that new varieties are used in most of the cultivated area. Fifty-five percent of this area uses 424, a rice variety that offers high yield and is suitable for the acid and saline soil of Haiphong. Twenty percent uses the top-of-the-line "nong nghiep 8" variety. The rest of the area uses a number of specialized-product and local varieties.

In this season the municipality exceeds the area goal of its plan. The leading districts are An Hai exceeding by 7.8 percent and Vinh Bao 3 percent. After many overcast days came early-summer rainstorms, in a few districts hailstorms accompanied by thunder, and then after the Thanh Minh Festival cloudless days when the Haiphong countryside suddenly burst with sunshine. Rice plants began to enter the period of heading and ear forming. Along routes 10 and 5 and the roads from Haiphong to Kien An and Tien Lang rice plants are growing nicely everywhere.

As compared with this same period in the previous seasons the rice plants this year have enough water and fertilizer. They have received good care since they still were seedlings. Moreover, there were fewer insects that were harmful for rice plants (except for damage done by rats, which are being exterminated, in some localities).

Recalling Three Previous Seasons

We went to Haiphong to study the situation and, by looking closely at production installations, initially noted a number of problems.

First of all, the production direction in the localities that applied the new contract system was never altered and, in fact, was further supplemented, which was reflected by plans for each season and each year, as well as positive economic plans. In the fields, production was still based on specialized-cultivation zones, with rational crop allocation. In villages, occupations were maintained. There was further development in some of them, such as manufacturing of building materials, and the fact that some had been curtailed was due to difficulties in connection with materials, raw materials and fuels and to still-unsatisfactory price policies.

The material and technical bases were rationally used and brought about realistic economic results. A number of production installations received considerable reinforcement mostly in terms of draft power; such labor tools as plows, harrows, insecticide sprays, hand tools, network of ditches and canals and embankments used as pathways and ricefield dividers were either bought or built anew to directly serve production.

On the district scale, a number of water conservancy works creating new water sources were built. Since 1981 Haiphong has been carrying on the motto, "the state and the people work together." The Cong Ro (Tien Lang District) water conservancy works network, built at the cost of 12 million dong, was completed 4 months ahead of schedule; it is capable of watering the entire area of winter-spring rice crop of the district. The Trung Trang (Kien An District) network, which has a capacity of 24,000 cubic meters per hour and waters 20,000 hectares of ricefields of Kien An and Do Son Districts, was also put to use early.

A number of storehouses and yards of production units in some localities were remodeled and turned into day nurseries or shops for people to make embroideries and laces. Some pigsties that had been used in unprofitable hog raising were put to different use or supplied materials for construction of storehouses to store bricks and tiles (semifinished coarse bricks). As to electric and hydraulic threshing machines, few were being used while most of them, due to shortages of electric power, gasoline and oil, were stored. Truong Son Cooperative (in Kien An) since the 1981 tenth-month season has purchased 150,000 dong of additional fixed assets. Its fixed assets that had not been used in production, however, were valued at only 30,000 dong.

Also in the 1981-1982 period, the municipality equipped its production installations with 300 additional motorized insecticide sprays and more than 300 water pumps of various kinds and built some 30 kilometers of transmission line and 21 additional small pump stations. Its cooperatives bought more than 1,000 additional draft

animals and many means of transportation, such as boats, improved vehicles, buffalo-drawn vehicles, etc.

As something closely linked with building the material and technical base for its production installations, Haiphong stepped up the opening of new land into the sea; increased the cultivated areas in Gia Minh, Trang Cat and Vinh Quang; and put 3,300 hectares of new land to use as two-rice crop fields.

Almost all cooperatives reorganized their managerial machinery to make it more compact and lighter. The number of people doing indirect managerial work was reduced by 50 percent. The size of cooperatives and production units was readjusted to become more rational. As the new contract system was adopted, laborers found their right of ownership in production, management and distribution being truly developed and their responsibilities heightened in every part of production up to the final product. Everywhere the sources of labor were put to better use, with useful working hours being increased and cooperative members' capital being mobilized and put into production for the making of products.

The intensive-cultivation measures adopted were being developed in terms of their uniformity at a rather good pace among production units in the cooperatives and among cooperatives in a district and in the municipality as a whole.

The municipality had 240,000 families having accepted product contracts for growing rice. Through the classifying process, there were about 39 percent of those families having exceeded, 50 percent having attained and about 10-11 percent having failed to attain the assigned level. Among the families in this 10-11 percent group about 5-7 percent poorly practiced intensive cultivation. Some families did not have fertilizer or used rice seeds to eat.

Of the 6 rice crops in the 3 years of 1979-1981 product contracts with laborers were adopted in 3, with the average yield being raised from 20.86 to 24.55 quintals, or an increase of 3.69 quintals of paddy per hectare. The total volume of production in those 3 crops showed an increase of 57,696 tons of paddy over the 3 rice crops when piece-work contracts were still used. There were, of course, many reasons for that increase in volume of paddy production, but the contracting system was an important reason.

In addition to rice, the specialized vegetables-growing zone adjacent to the urban areas was maintained. In the 2 years of 1980 and 1981 the cooperatives in this zone supplied the municipality with about 25,000-32,000 tons of vegetables of all kinds. In the first 3 months of 1982 alone Haiphong exported thousands of tons of cabbage, kohlrabi, cauliflower, etc. Every year the areas of winter crops were either maintained or slightly increased. But the area for potato was reduced by 60-70 percent as compared with the previous one. Where potato had been grown now winter sweet potato and other dry-soil crops were grown.

Along with product contracts for crop growing, some cooperatives also signed product contracts for the sows raised collectively in state farms. Other contracts were signed for the herd of meat hogs raised separately by families of members. The overall herd of hogs of Haiphong, after the signing a few times of such contracts, did not show any numerical increase, but it was being improved. Cross-bred hogs accounted for more than 50 percent, an increase of 22.3 percent as compared with 1979. Average weight of meat hogs at the time they went to market increased from 47.5 to 56 kilograms. The total weight of meat on the hoof delivered to the state increased from 4,500 tons in 1980 to 5,700 tons in 1981, and so on.

The production relationships in the countryside in general were consolidated and improved. The weaker and poorer cooperatives had the strength to move forward vigorously. The progressive and good cooperatives also made obvious progress in both production and management. Most cooperatives were in a position to ensure properly the relationship among the three interests of the state, collectives and laborers. Hoang Manh Thanh, head of the agriculture department of the Haiphong Municipal VCP Committee, pointed out to us: "Haiphong has three times made preliminary reviews of its adopting the new form of product contracts. A number of deviations have been actively corrected. There still are weaknesses in the operations of production installations, but the basic thing is that we affirm the positive aspects and great strengths of the new contracting mechanism. As a result, Haiphong is in a position to properly fulfill its many obligations to the state, such as contributing grain and foods, contributing agricultural products for export and calling up the youths who reach the age of being drafted into the army." Haiphong has more than 800,000 people living in the rural districts whose living conditions, thanks to the new contracting system, have been improved.

Weaknesses To Be Overcome

For a newly-adopted policy that has been tested in three or four production seasons, besides the strengths and results obtained, which are the basic aspect, the problems that have just appeared must be studied and resolved. Besides the basic strengths, what are the weaknesses and shortcomings in organization of leadership over its implementation?

First of all, let us talk about the way of thinking which tends to be different between the assigning and the accepting parties to product contracts in production installations.

The accepting parties are those who are familiar with farming and with the common technical measures. When they accept a contract, they are responsible to the collectives for delivering the products assigned. They either make profit or bear losses (except in the case the latter are incurred by objective events). As they are motivated by a desire to exceed the assigned level to make profit by practicing intensive cultivation to boost the crop yield, and while leadership over the jobs which the cooperatives are in charge of remains poor, they want to do additional work for the ricefields involved in the assignment.

The jobs which the cooperatives are in charge of usually are directly related to the material and technical base and are directly affected by the supply of materials from the state. At present, the relationship between the state and production installations is far from correct. In most cases, the technical materials sent to production installations by the state are both late and deficient in terms of the proper kind, and even of poor quality. Since the material and technical base of the cooperatives is deficient, many production jobs cannot be properly done.

A number of cooperative management boards, as well as production unit command sections, are still familiar with the pattern of lacking clear-cut leadership as it was common during the period of piece-work contracting, lack positive action and creativity, are afraid of difficult tasks and pay more attention to family affairs than to collective affairs. In carrying out product contracts, there are three needs that must be fulfilled at the same time by those persons directly in charge of leadership over production installations -- to supervise, to control and to check actual collection in connection with everything from production units to individuals having received assignment under contract. As it is common in such cooperatives as Truong Thanh, Truong Son, Khoi Nghia, Minh Duc, etc., they do supervise individuals to make them work in accordance with the plans of production units and cooperatives, but they do not do much in terms of controlling work. As to the major work and many jobs assigned to families, nobody checks their collection, nor evaluates the results of their work. Therefore, where we visited cooperative members have the tendency to recommend further reduction of the number of cadres on the staff of the present management boards.

Laborers want to go beyond the scope of their assignment and to do many additional jobs and work. The assigning parties, which are the cooperatives and production unit command sections, do not have the right conditions under which they can ensure good work, are afraid of difficulties and lack a sense of responsibility, which leads to loose management of one or more jobs in the overall assignment. In some special cases cooperative members call their management boards by the nickname of collection-and-distribution boards (i. e., collection of taxes, collection of products and distribution of materials, mainly nitrate fertilizer, insecticide, etc.).

Assigning Land, Yield, Output

Where we visited the way to organize assigning land and determining who were to receive assignment by contract was not the same. Some localities assigned land by averaging on the basis of the number of mouths to feed; others used rations of food as the basis and assigned land of all kinds, without consideration of land being good or poor, close or far. Truong Thanh (Kien An) Cooperative divided land into three kinds based on its altitude -- high, medium and low -- and assigned it to laborers by averaging. Some cooperatives in Tien Lang, Kien An and Vinh Bao Districts even assigned land by contract to laborers in conjunction with distribution of grain and thus further divided their ricefields. Following three preliminary reviews made to gain experience, initial action was taken to overcome this way of

assigning land. In previous seasons each family usually received 14-15 pieces of ricefield assigned to it, and even 1.2 mau of land divided into 17 pieces. In this season the number of assigned pieces of land was smaller. The most number a family received was 7-8 pieces, and the least 3-4 pieces. As to laborers in occupations and people doing indirect managerial work, some cooperatives assigned them one-third, others one-half, of the land assigned to crop-growing laborers.

Season after season and year after year, the actual rice crop yield obtained by the cooperatives always increased. However, crop yield and volume of production as used in distribution of shares by the cooperatives did not increase, for from the beginning they assigned land and crop yield by contract with laborers in periods from 3 to 5 years to be unchanged. This way of assigning land to be unchanged within a given period was to create favorable conditions for the people who received such assignment by contract to practice intensive cultivation and to achieve soil improvement. But once the conditions for intensive cultivation had changed, with the high-yielding new varieties of rice replacing the old varieties, the level of investment in fertilizers of all kinds being raised and the network of ditches and canals being perfected, the crop yield and volume of production assigned by contract should have been gradually increased, and along with them the level of income contributed to the collective economy should have been raised too. As the crop yield and volume of production were stabilized, the average quantity of grain per person and per laborer to be collected from the collective economy each year would gradually decrease because the number of people was increasing every year. In the last 4 seasons, the cooperatives of Haiphong assigned crop yield and volume of production by contract to new laborers on the basis of the average crop yield of the past 5 years and did not consider the economic and technical norms, the ricefield-improving capacity and other conditions; as a result, the assigned crop yield and volume of production normally were lower than the potential ones that now existed. This was a point that has been raised for the production installations of Haiphong to consider while signing product contracts with laborers.

Rice Varieties, Breeding Animals

Rice varieties and breeding hogs are a rather complicated matter in production organization and determination of crop allocation to ensure fulfillment of production plan. In the localities we visited, although the cooperatives adopted the motto of "cooperatives and members jointly produce seeds," they actually did nothing more than drafting plans for use of seeds and crop allocation plans for each season, each crop and each area. As to cooperative members, they had to select, store and treat by immersing in water and covering rice seeds and to plant them. In other words, the people who received assignment by contract had to take care of seeds by themselves.

The fact that laborers produced seeds by themselves was, as an immediate rule, more effective than the collectives producing them. However, there were some families that were not very good at selecting seeds or did not understand the

ecological characteristics and intensive-cultivation programs applicable to different rice varieties. In some individual cases, cooperative members purchased, sold and swapped seeds, which affected the planned allocation of rice varieties. An example: In Truong Son Cooperative, rice varieties 424 and Nong Nghiep 8 were the principal ones planted in the current season. Meanwhile, some families planted the 836 variety; others planted such varieties that were not included in the list of rice varieties as Dong Hung, Hung Ha and Thai Binh. Those varieties were named after the localities where they had bought seeds.

Therefore, as we traveled the road that ran past Nui Voi, we found scattered rice-fields where the rice plants had headed late in March.

We have to overcome the situation as mentioned above, in our opinion, since there are many rice varieties being brought to the fields in many ways. Even the high-yielding varieties show a relatively high degree of deterioration, particularly with a high rate of mixture of seeds; therefore, every production installation needs to have an organization and the material and technical base to fulfill the task of importing the high-yielding varieties, producing first-line varieties or restoring vigor to the varieties that have been selected as suitable for its ricefields. Every cooperative can set up a unit specialized in producing seeds or select a number of families having experience in intensive cultivation to work the good ricefields on a priority basis, in which appropriate investment will be made, and to produce seeds under a special management policy. Every district must have a seed-producing station. Only by so doing can we maintain seed quality, fully develop the potential growth of rice varieties and maintain the planned allocation of varieties in each locality and each season.

Rice and hogs actually play a balancing role between grain and food, between the need for fertilizer and the capacity to practice intensive cultivation. In Kien An and Tien Lang Districts today, prices of breeding hogs are high because they are in short supply due to the decreasing number of sows. In the municipality as a whole, the herd of sows has decreased from 32,905 heads in 1980 to 26,878 in 1981. Except for a few cooperatives that still raise sows in the collective pens, most cooperatives have stopped raising them altogether. As a result, the cooperatives are encountering difficulties in adjusting to the shortage of breeding animals. In 1981, Haiphong delivered 5,700 tons of pork more than its plan called for, but deliveries were not made within the periods between the quarters in the year as scheduled. Whenever the cooperatives needed meat hogs, they had to raise the level of exchange -- from 4 kilograms of paddy and 4 dong to 6 kilograms and 8 dong for 1 kilogram of meat on the hoof. The reason for this was that from the very beginning they had had no breeding hogs to assign by contract to people for raising. To actively resolve the problem, a number of cooperatives fully used the existing pens to increase the size of the herd of collectively-raised sows and adopted the form of contracting with labor groups and laborers for hog raising to ensure profitable accounting or assigned scattered sow raising by contract among their members as they had been doing for meat hog raising.

Use of Water Buffaloes

Draft power in connection with the new contracting form is drawing the attention of everybody. In the few recent seasons, particularly in the past fifth-month and spring season, the fact that water buffaloes dropped dead was believed by many people as the result of their being overworked. What was the truth? The reality in Haiphong showed that in the 1979-1980 winter-spring season, when piece-work contracting was still being applied, out of a herd of 269,000 heads 1,209 water buffaloes collapsed. Between the 1980 tenth-month rice crop and the end of October 1981, when 75-100 percent of the cooperatives in the municipality signed product contracts with laborers, the number of dead water buffaloes was about from 1,000 to 1,200. In 1980 the herd of draft water buffaloes of Haiphong was 25,600 heads; in 1981, it was raised to 26,078, an increase of 478 heads. In Truong Thanh, Truong Son, Minh Duc and Duong Quan Cooperatives, and in the municipality as a whole, the number of dead water buffaloes as compared with the rate of elimination and withdrawal from use permitted was considered low. However, some cooperatives let many of their water buffaloes die. In Khoi Nghia Cooperative (Tien Lang), there were 189 water buffaloes at the end of 1980, but in the 1980-1981 winter-spring season that immediately followed, 42 of them, or 22 percent of the herd, died. Also between 1980 and the 1982 fifth-month and spring season, while the cooperative bought 71 draft water buffaloes, the number of water buffaloes that died in the 2 years totaled 59, with 39 of them having died of being overworked.

Generally speaking, all cooperatives were short of draft animals. While there was a shortage of fuels and materials and the costs of using tractors to prepare the soil was rising, which quickly reduced the areas where tractors were used, the areas which the draft animals had to work were increasing. When the cooperatives adopted the new contracting system, they had not had time to change the direction of management and use of draft animals accordingly.

Most water buffaloes were used on a rotation basis and worked at the convenience of laborers; in this season last year very many of them died. In the fifth-month and spring season this year, although it was very cold for long periods and the temperature dropped very low on many days, there obviously were fewer dead water buffaloes. The entire municipality had only 500 dead ones. That result was due to the fact that the cooperatives were able to draft regulations for use of water buffaloes during crop seasons and to adopt the 3 Determinations procedures -- determination of plowing and draft limit, determination of time of use and determination of value of each kind of draft animal. In addition, they also set up a system of responsibility sharing among the people who plowed the fields, the people who fed the animals and production units and thus made the care extended to the herd of water buffaloes much better.

Delivery of Product

Delivery of product is being a matter worthy of attention. Quite a few members still owe their cooperatives product. In Kien An District, the unit that had the least quantity of paddy owed to it was Tan Dan Village, with nearly 200 tons, or nearly 20 percent of the total yearly production of paddy, being involved. The district as a whole had 700 tons, or 3.4 percent of the total paddy production, still being owed to it. Tien Lang District also had 630 tons, or 1.8 percent of the volume of production obtained through assignment by contract. As of the end of 1981, Khoi Nghia Cooperative (Tien Lang) had in its book 47 tons of paddy still owed by its members, or more than 1 percent of the volume of production obtained through assignment by contract. That quantity of paddy was nearly the same as that of seeds used in the entire season. An analysis showed that of those 47 tons 24 represented the old debts owed by its members in a period of several years and 23 tons were not delivered in the period of the assignment by contract. The head of the planning committee of the cooperative further explained that the product contracts with laborers for rice crop were responsible for only more than 9 tons. The rest mainly resulted from the fact that its members were assigned by contract ricefields to till for hog raising in accordance with two work segments and did not have hogs to deliver as payment of debts, which the cooperative converted to paddy equivalent.

Some members of the agricultural cooperative management boards (the Municipal Agriculture Service) offered the following breakdown of the amount of undelivered paddy in 1981: 20 percent of the paddy cooperative members still owed came from their old debts being accumulated in a period of several years; 60 percent came from "exchange and sale," as paddy was exchanged, or land was parceled out, for pork, but finally no pork was delivered and the debts were to be paid off with paddy; and 20 percent came from contracts with laborers for rice production. In each cooperative about 5-7 percent of families being assigned by contract did not fulfill the assigned norms and thus failed to deliver their product. Moreover, there were other objective conditions having contributed to the failure to deliver product, such as the cooperatives being openly slow in dividing grain into shares; cooperative members temporarily holding the product because of rising paddy prices in the market, or because the cooperatives themselves were indebted to their members; or consideration being made to reduce the crop yield because of storms, damage to rice plants caused by harmful insects, or the cooperatives having failed to supply enough materials to the members being assigned by contract.

The fact that product was not delivered was nevertheless a matter that deserved being followed, particularly in the difficult years. At the present time, in a number of cooperatives, since not enough product has been collected and paddy has remained undelivered in the families that were assigned by contract, the paddy reserves still exist only in the books, with storehouses holding nothing or small quantities of paddy, which creates more difficulties for the cooperatives.

AGRICULTURE

STATISTICS ON NATIONWIDE HOG-RAISING RELEASED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jun 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Nearly 9,950 Million Hogs are Being Raised Nationwide"]

[Text] According to the Statistics General Department, as of 1 April 1982 the nation as a whole was raising nearly 9,950,000 hogs, including nearly 1,488,000 sows, 2,525,000 meat hogs (each weighing 30 kilograms or more), 251,000 hogs in the collective sector, etc. In comparison to the same period last year, the number of hogs increased by 3.8 percent, the number of meat hogs increased by 18.7 percent, and the number of sows decreased by 2.7 percent. Due to a shortage of feed, the number of hogs in the state sector declined greatly, and the number declined by 24.3 percent in the collective sector. Many additional families were raising hogs because they took the initiative in producing feed, fully utilizing the land around their houses, hardens, ponds, and barrels and baskets to grow subsidiary food crops and duckweed.

During the past 6 months (1 October 1981 to 1 April 1982) there was a serious shortage of grain feed for hogs and epidemics caused the loss of nearly 300,000 hogs, but the number of hogs and their market weight both increased. The Mong Cai and "fat pig" breeds, new breeds, imported breeds, and especially crossbred hogs, are dominant in the localities and are raised by many families. During the 6-month period the average weight of a marketed hog increased by two kilograms per hog.

The number of hogs increased wherever crop output was contracted out. The family sector began to apply such technical advances as selecting new breeds and crossbred hogs for raising, raising hogs by the use of compound feed, taking the initiative in preventing and fighting epidemics by using vaccines, native hog medicine, etc.

In the provinces and municipalities of the north, many cooperatives have set aside 10 to 15 percent of the grain area or output for stock raising, but that grain has not yet been rationally used. Many places contract out final output in hog raising but have not yet established economic-technical norms,

the production costs are high, much grain is consumed, and production is low. Many cooperatives have not paid attention to isolating experiences and improving contracting-out methods, and have prolonged the situation of unprofitable livestock raising. Although they have been concerned with increasing the number of sows in the collective spheres, some cooperatives do not stimulate the development of sows in the family sector.

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CSO: 4209/388

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GUIDANCE ISSUED ON PRODUCT CONTRACTING IN NAM BO

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 5 Apr 82 p 7

[Excerpt from Guidance Circular No 18 TT/NN, dated 14 December 1981, of the Ministry of Agriculture: "Principal Contents of the Form of Product Contracting to Workers in Production Collectives and Agricultural Cooperatives in the Nam Bo Provinces"]

[Text] The organization of the contracting-out of land to workers:

The contracting out of land is the assignment of production space to workers so that they can perform their contracted tasks in order to contribute to producing final products on that land. Land is contracted out principally to workers in the cultivation sector. On the basis of the labor capabilities of each family (including both principal workers and secondary workers) and of their labor obligations and the amount of labor invested per land area, the collectives and cooperatives calculate contracted-out land areas that are appropriate to the labor capabilities of each family, in order to ensure that all of the land of the collective or cooperative is contracted out to workers. They should refrain from contracting out only part of their land, while the remainder is worked as in the past. Workers with many dependents may be assigned additional land if they are still able to work and request additional land for production in order to increase their incomes and maintain their living standards. In places where the per-capita land area is small that preferential treatment is even more necessary, but workers with dependents should not be contracted a land area that exceeds the labor capability of the family, which will result in failure to ensure the quality of cultivation and to attain the contracted-out output, or will necessitate the hiring of workers. As regards village, collective, and cooperative cadres, the production units must calculate contracted-out land areas that correspond to the stipulated workdays which they must devote to direct labor. The contracting out of excessively large areas will affect the time spent on their jobs. If deemed necessary, workers who work in other vocations may also be contracted land, but it is necessary to ensure the collective vocational production plans. As regards nursery schools and day-care centers, in general land should not be contracted out to support them, but suitable wages should be paid so that their employees may work contentedly. When calculating the land area to be contracted-out to workers, it is also necessary to pay attention to ensuring that in addition to the labor devoted to the collective's contracted-out work there is sufficient labor for the secondary family economy, especially with regard to families with much land and gardens that have not yet been collectivized.

In contracting out land to workers it is necessary to ensure that the contracted-out land is in a single parcel. It should not be fragmented in many different fields. The amount of contracted land should be adjusted according to the quality of the land. In the Mekong Delta provinces, in general each family should be assigned only one plot of land, except when it is necessary to ensure a rational ratio between one-crop land and two or three-crop land, or between rice land and subsidiary crop land. Only in such cases should a family be assigned two or three different plots. The borders between the plots assigned to families may be delineated by small temporary embankments or by using trees as landmarks. Borders should not be marked by embanking field dikes or digging ditches, which wastes land and hinders the work of the collective.

The land contracted out to workers should be stabilized over a period of several years to encourage those receiving the contracted-out land to be concerned with protecting and improving the land and to boldly invest in intensive cultivation to increase yields. The collectives and cooperatives should only recall contracted-out land to assign to others when there is a change in the number of workers in a family and when the families themselves make the request, or when workers cannot ensure the correct implementation of the production direction or the crop structure determined by the collective, or do not correctly observe the bylaws regarding the turning over of products to the collective.

With regard to collectives and cooperatives, after they have collectivized land and restructured the fields they may contract out land to workers in accordance with the new land area. The land should not be contracted out to each person and family according to the old land structure. As regards recently formed collectives, after collectivizing the land they can, depending on the ability of each household to accept contracted out land, contract out a corresponding amount of land to the families. Such land may be part of the land they brought into the collective. As regards the families of war dead and wounded soldiers, and headless families of military personnel, the collective or cooperative must give them priority in contracting out land by allowing them to select the land to be contracted out and giving them the necessary help so that they can fulfill and surpass the contracted-out norms. If they are incapable of accepting contracted-out land they are assigned tasks that are appropriate to the labor capabilities of each individual. If the workers in a family have fulfilled their labor obligations toward the collective but still are short of food, the collective or cooperative provides them with grain, and if they encounter extreme difficulties the collectives provides welfare.

Eligibility for contracting out:

The production collective does the contracting out and the workers in the collective directly accept the contracted-out land. As regards the cooperatives, because they are on a larger scale and their management is organized on two levels, the production unit is the receiving unit and fulfills the cooperative's contracting-out plan. Every year and every season the cooperative must, on the basis of the over-all plan, assign the principal plan norms (expenditures, materials, and work points) and have a system of rewards and punishments, according to the quantity of products turned over.

After accepting contracting out from the cooperative, the production unit organizes "product contracting" to its workers, as contracting out is done in the production collectives. The norms assigned by collectives or production units to workers include land, the volume of work that must be done, the number of work points to be paid, the material expenditures, and the amount of products to be turned over to the collective or production unit. After accepting contracting out, the workers can voluntarily join together to form groups to help one another in the production process, but such groups must be formed by mutual agreement, and the collectives and cooperatives must not mechanically force their organization. After accepting contracting out, collective members and cooperative members can exchange labor to help one another do their work, but they cannot hire workers to work the contracted-out land.

Implementing unified distribution of the common products of the collective:

The collectives and cooperatives must tightly manage the products turned over to them by the contracting workers, and must unify their management in correct accordance with principles: distribution according to labor combined with the strengthening of collective welfare, the ensuring of the relationship between accumulation and consumption, the close combining of distribution in money and distribution in kind, and the ensuring of all three interests in accordance with the spirit of Decision No 400-CP, dated 5 November 1979, of the Council of Ministers.

Each season and each year the collective or cooperative must draft production and distribution and calculate the value of a planned work day of the collective or cooperative. The value of a planned work day is calculated on the basis of the ordinary production conditions. After deductions are made for production expenses and taxes, the remaining production value -- about 70 to 75 percent -- is distributed among the workers. On that basis, the value of a planned work day is calculated. After payments are made for work days, it is also necessary to pay about 10 to 20 percent of the total for land interest (if any). Thus there is a remaining profit of about 10 to 20 percent.

On the basis of the spirit of Decision No 400-CP, the order of seasonal and annual income distribution in the collectives and cooperatives is as follows:

With regard to monetary distribution, after reimbursing all material expenditures, including the depreciation of fixed assets, and paying all taxes owed the state, the collectives and cooperatives must ensure full payment for the work days of collective members and cooperative members according to the value of a planned work day, and the payment of land interest in accordance with the stipulations of the collectives and cooperatives (if any). If there is a profit, it will be distributed as follows:

- For the capital accumulation fund, about 50 percent.
- For the public welfare fund, about 25 percent.
- For bonuses, about 25 percent.

With regard to the distribution of grain: the grain remaining after grain is set aside for seedstock, for taxes, and for sales to the state in accordance with two-way economic contracts, the remaining grain will be earmarked for a public welfare fund (corresponding to the amount of money deducted from profits for that fund) and for distribution to families in the collective or cooperative which are short of workers and grain (especially the families covered by the policy, and used to pay land interest in accordance with the stipulations of the collective or cooperative or to pay bonuses (corresponding to the amount of money deducted from profits for such matters). The grain that is left over is divided among collective members and cooperative members according to the number of work days. It is necessary to go all-out to ensure that the amount divided up to recompensate work days amounts to 60 percent or more of the total.

Thus collective members and cooperative members who accept the contracting-out of products receive income for both their work days and their efforts to surpass the contracted-out norms. The contracted-out norms must be carefully calculated in order to ensure that the income of collective members and cooperative members is derived principally from distribution based on the number of work day, with income from output above the norm being regarded as supplementary income. Thus the benefit of the workers will be tied in closely with the benefit of the collective and the state.

Payment for managers and bonuses for collective cadres and workers who do specialized work must also receive adequate attention. In collectives which "contract out products," the collective management boards are responsible for guiding the drafting of contracting-out plans; for closely guiding the production structure for each season and the technical procedures for the various types of crops; for doing a good job of organizing labor to perform each task in the production process and ensuring that tasks are promptly assigned to people accepting contracted-out work in each field; for closely monitoring the changing labor situation and the day-by-day contracting-out situation of each family, in order to have a plan to assist and closely guide everyone so that they can do a good job of their contracted-out work and ensure the supplying of technical materials for production in correct accordance with the contracting-out plan; for exercising quality control of the work contracted out to the workers and promptly resolving the problems that occur in the production process, such as rice seedlings being washed away by rainwater, dike breaks, waterlogging, insects and diseases, etc.; for investigating and promptly resolving the misunderstandings and problems of collective members in the process of doing contracted-out work, and the problems between the collectives and the other units which have signed contracts with them; for grasping the production results of each collective member and collect products for the collective in the correct quantities, of the correct quality, and by the deadline; and for good distribution within the collective.

In order to do a good job of managing those tasks, the collective management boards must be efficiently organized and be made up of capable cadres who have the confidence of the masses. Each collective must have a leader, one or two deputy leaders, an accountant, a treasurer, and a storekeeper, or a combination treasurer-storekeeper. If cadres fulfill their functions and missions

the collective will compensate them for their managerial work as follows: collective leaders are paid 100 to 120 percent of the average share of a principal worker in the collective. The pay of deputy leaders and accountants equals 80 to 90 percent of the compensation of the collective leader, and treasurers and storekeepers are paid 50 to 60 percent of the compensation of a collective leader. In addition to such compensation collective cadres also receive land to work on a contracted-out basis that corresponds to the labor they invest, according to the stipulations of the collective, in order to ensure that the incomes of cadres are rationally proportionate to the incomes of collective members.

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CSO: 4209/384

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COLLECTIVIZATION IN TIEN GIANG DISCUSSED

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 5 May 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Van Thanh of the Scientific-Technical Section, Tien Giang Province: "Transforming Agriculture in the South: the Peasants of Tien Giang and the Path of Collective Livelihood"]

[Text] Before the liberation, the peasants of Tien Giang concentrated their production along the main roads and around the cities. Their lives were miserable.

In 1976 the province organized experimental agricultural cooperatives at Tan Hoi in Cai Lay District, and then in Go Cong, Cho Gao, Chau Thanh, and My Tho City. More than 90 percent of the peasant households joined the cooperatives.

Due to the lack of experience in organization and management, the income of the cooperative members at that time was very low. The province promptly found organizational modes and managerial measures that were appropriate to the production conditions of the local peasants. In 1977, the experimental setting up of a cooperative seedstock team, with an area of 25 hectares, created a basis on which to bring science and technology to the peasants in order to attain high yields and enable the people to gradually become accustomed to the collective way of life. The first seedstock team attained high rice yields and served to stimulate production. The peasants were enthusiastic. Developing the effect of the seedstock team, the province authorized the setting up in each village and hamlet of a seedstock team with a cultivated area of about 25 hectares. By the beginning of 1982 there were 300 village and hamlet seedstock teams. The technical cadres guided the seedstock teams with regard to the seasonal schedule, the appropriate rice varieties, and methods of tending, fertilizing, and preventing and eliminating insects and diseases among, rice.

The cadres also encouraged the members of the seedstock teams to build small water conservancy projects, levelling the surface of the fields, and implement pig pen, fish pond, and family orchard programs. The Agricultural Service also supplied them in advance with a bag of urea fertilizer, two bags of phosphate fertilizer, and sufficient insecticide for a hectare. Many seedstock teams not only produced rice seedstock but also produced mung bean and soybean

seedstock, hog breeding stock, and fish breeding stock. The seedstock teams truly became technical centers which served to stimulate production in the hamlets.

In 1981, following the directive of the Central Committee on product contracting to workers, many seedstock teams became seedstock production collectives and attained high yields in the very first season.

In addition to organizing village and hamlet seedstock teams, the province constructed such effective technical networks as a seedstock and breeding stock network; a vegetation protection and livestock disease prevention and treatment system at the district, village, and hamlet levels; district machinery repair stations, etc. The technical cadres directly taught techniques to thousands of provincial, district, and village cadres and trained hundreds of progressive peasants and thousands of peasants who were skilful producers.

In 1980 Tien Giang stopped organizing cooperatives but endeavored to set up production solidarity teams on a scale of from 20 to 30 hectares to accustom the peasants to collective livelihood and create solid conditions for advancing to production collectives. In fact, the province made the production collective the basic production unit and the basic social unit in the initial phase of socialism. In addition to setting up production solidarity units, the province adopted the policy of creating high-yield rice areas to create conditions for broadly introducing science and technology to the rural areas, enabling the production solidarity units to attain high rice yields, and creating conditions for building solid production collectives.

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CSO: 4209/384

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

1981 GRAIN COLLECTION--The Ministry of Food held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City during 27-30 June to review tasks concerning the collection and purchase of grain in 1981. Attending the conference were representatives from 17 provinces, cities and special zones. In 1981 the southern provinces achieved more than 92 percent of their grain obligation plan norms or 370,000 more [as printed] than the previous year. Cuu Long and Tien Giang provinces overfulfilled their plan norms. Hau Giang, An Giang and Dong Thap provinces made great efforts in agricultural production and satisfactorily fulfilled their plan norms. Thanks to their efforts in the grain obligation task, the southern provinces delivered more grain to state granaries than in 1980, thereby meeting local consumption demands. [Text] [BK060350 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Jul 82]

TAY NINH SUMMER-FALL CROPS--All districts in Tay Ninh Province have planted summer-fall crops on more than 18,000 hectares. This figure includes more than 9,000 hectares of rice and represents 58 percent of the province's planned norm. [BK251425 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Jun 82 BK]

HAIPHONG CITY PADDY DELIVERY--As of 25 June, agricultural cooperatives in Haiphong city had delivered more than 18,000 tons of paddy to state granaries. This figure represents 100 percent of the grain obligation norm for the 5th-month-spring crop season and more than 70 percent of the agricultural tax collection norm for 1982. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Jun 82 BK]

BINH TRI THIEN RICE HARVEST--By mid-June, Binh Tri Thien had finished the harvest of the 5th month-spring rice on the entire acreage, and by 22 June, this province had delivered to state granaries a volume of grain equivalent to 97.7 percent of the agricultural tax collection norm and 73.4 percent of the grain collection norm for the winter-spring crop season. Also as of 22 June, some 230 cooperatives in the province had fulfilled their grain obligation norms for the winter-spring crop season. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Jun 82 BK]

NGHIA BINH SUMMER-FALL RICE--Agricultural cooperatives in Nghia Binh Province have planted summer-fall rice on more than 47,000 hectares, doubling the area planted with this rice in 1975. Thanks to effective countermeasures, in 1 week these cooperatives have been able to save 15,000 hectares of this rice from being ravaged by insects and blight. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Jun 82 BK]

SOUTHERN PROVINCES AGRICULTURAL TAX--As of the end of May, southern provinces had achieved 75.6 percent of the payment of agricultural tax for the entire 1982. Peasants in Cuu Long, Tien Giang, Hau Giang and Minh Hai Provinces, which are actively delivering agricultural tax grain to the state, have achieved 70-90 percent of planned norms. These results are due to the fact that the localities concerned have announced fixed tax norms at an early date, given tax exempts and reduced tax norms according to set policies and organized grain deliveries satisfactorily. This has made it possible for cooperatives and peasants to fulfill their obligations to the state as soon as possible. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Jun 82 BK]

VCTU CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE--The VCTU recently held a conference in Can Tho City, Hau Giang Province, to discuss measures to encourage workers and civil servants to support agricultural production in the Mekong River delta. The conference heard reports by representatives from the nine Mekong River delta provinces on the movement to support agricultural transformation and development under various forms among workers and civil servants in their localities. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Jun 82 BK]

AN GIANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--An Giang Province has finished the planting of summer-fall rice on more than 74,000 hectares, overfulfilling the planned norm by 6 percent. Thanks to its effective vegetation protection network, the province has been able to save more than 10,000 hectares of this rice from being destroyed by insects and blight. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 27 Jun 82 BK]

TIEN GIANG PADDY COLLECTION--By 10 June, Tien Giang Province had collected 97,500 tons of paddy, overfulfilling the planned norm by 22 percent and producing an increase of 20,634 tons over the same period last year. The province has already delivered more than 70,000 tons to the central government. This figure shows an increase of 17 percent compared to the planned norm and 33,700 tons over last year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Jun 82 BK]

CUU LONG SUMMER-FALL RICE--As of 15 June, Cuu Long Province had planted summer-fall rice on 60,000 hectares, thus overfulfilling the planned norm by 8 percent. At present, this rice is developing satisfactorily in all localities in the province. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Jun 82 BK]

HAU GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--To date Hau Giang Province has fulfilled 91.5 percent of the grain collection norm for the 10th-month crop and winter-spring crop seasons. This volume of grain includes 62,000 tons collected as agricultural taxes and 28,900 tons purchased under contracts. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Jun 82 BK]. Hau Giang

Province has almost finished the cultivation of 80,000 hectares of summer-fall rice with new rice strains. The province has also completed soil preparation on 160,000 hectares and sown or transplanted 10th-month rice on nearly 70,000 hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Jun 82 BK]

AGRICULTURAL TASKS--According to the General Statistics Department, as of 20 June the northern provinces and cities had harvested more than 850,000 hectares of 5th month-spring rice, representing 80.4 percent of the cultivated area. Binh Tri Thien and Nghe Tinh provinces and Haiphong City have already finished harvesting this crop. Based on the yields attained by many provinces, the average yield for 5th month-spring rice in the north could be higher than expected. However, due to the slow harvest of the 5th month-spring rice crop, all norms for the 10th-month crop cultivation are still low compared to the same period last year. The Ministry of Agriculture urges all localities to carry out the following tasks urgently and satisfactorily: harvest the 5th month-spring rice quickly in June while selecting and ensuring sufficient good seeds for the next crop season; continue to sow 10th-month rice seedlings and ensure that these rice seedlings are sown on the entire acreage and protected against drought, insects and blight; harvest subsidiary and industrial spring crops quickly and secure sufficient sweet potato cuttings and seeds of other crops for the next cultivation season, accelerate soil preparation and ensure that 10th-month rice is planted on schedule. [Text] [BK271213 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Jun 82]

GRAIN DELIVERIES--Northern provinces and cities as of 30 June had delivered to state granaries a volume of grain equivalent to almost 80 percent of their grain obligation plan norms for the 5th-month spring crop or 70,000 tons more than the same period last year. About 91.8 percent of the agricultural taxes have been collected. Some 7 provinces, 100 districts and 2,654 cooperatives in the north have fulfilled their grain obligation plan norms for the 5th-month spring crop. Nghe Tinh Province took the lead in fulfilling the grain obligation task. Ha Nam Ninh Province to date has delivered 92.6 percent of its grain plan norm or 40,000 tons more than the same period last year to state granaries, the largest volume of grain compared with other provinces in the north. The province also produced 11,000 tons of paddy beyond the set quota, achieving 50 percent of plan norm. Thai Binh, Vinh Phu and Ha Bac provinces and Hanoi Municipality have completed their harvest of the 5th-month spring rice, but their grain deliveries are being carried out quite slowly. [Text] [BK060354 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jul 82]

CSO: 4209/397

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

DONG SI NGUYEN URGES EFFORTS IN RAILWAY SERVICE

OW021241 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Our Voice of Vietnam correspondent reports that yesterday afternoon, 30 June, the Railway General Department held a ceremony to launch an emulation drive to pledge efforts to fulfill the 1982 plan. Comrade Dong Si Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently minister of communications and transportation, attended and addressed the ceremony.

At the ceremony Comrade Tran Lu, chief of the Railway General Department, made a report on the implementation of the plan during the first 6 months of the year showing that during this period the railway sector satisfactorily fulfilled a number of transportation tasks, particularly the state's key projects. However, compared to the plan targets for the whole year, the volume of cargo transported amounted to only less than 40 percent while industrial production was also low. For this reason, the sector's tasks during the last 6 months of the year will in most aspects--in transportation, industrial production, capital construction and so forth--remain very weighty.

He said that in order to fulfill the tasks during the last 6 months of the year, a recent meeting of the railway sector, held to sum up past activities, put forth a number of concrete measures concerning the launching of an emulation drive; the distribution and management of fuel and supplies to support production and transportation in good time; the satisfactory protection, use and repair of railway cars and locomotives; the building of roads, bridges and railway stations; the fight against floods and typhoons; and particularly the all-out effort to increase the quality of passenger service and cargo transport.

On behalf of the more than 60,000 cadres, party members, workers and personnel of the railway sector, the department chief solemnly signed in the "golden book" an emulation pledge to successfully fulfill the entire sector's plan during the remaining 6 months of 1982.

Afterward representatives of the three railway districts and the railway transportation police department one by one expressed their views outlining their units' emulation objectives and signed pledges to fulfill the planned targets for the last 6 months of the year.

After witnessing the railway sector's emulation pledge ceremony, Comrade Dong Si Nguyen spoke, acclaiming the determination of the workers and cadres of the sector to strive to fulfill their tasks for the last 6 months of the year. He admonished the supervisors of the sector, from the department chief down to the grassroots unit chiefs, to raise high their sense of responsibility and discipline, considering the pledges made at the meeting as a law, and to fulfill them at all costs and by all means. He also suggested that the various agencies and radio stations and the press publicize the objectives of the railway sector from now until the end of the year, particularly the objectives in passenger and cargo transport, so that the people can check on their implementation and submit observations aimed at helping the sector make incessant progress.

He also analyzed the subjective causes of reducing the sector's efficiency in the past and stressed a number of important and immediate tasks that must be carried out by the general department and its subordinate units, namely, to further uphold the unit chief's sense of responsibility and discipline in work, to ensure that the whole sector and every grassroots unit vigorously adopt the socialist profit-and-loss accounting system, and to further strengthen socialist cooperation between the railway sector and other sectors, between units within the sector and between units inside and outside the sector. He expressed the hope that with the available potential in the form of the material-technical base, the contingent of workers imbued with a revolutionary tradition and the large number of competent and creative managerial, scientific and technical cadres, the railway sector will certainly surmount all temporary difficulties and current shortcomings to advance to fulfill its entrusted tasks, thus regaining the party's state's and people's confidence in it.

CSO: 4209/397

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

TRANSPORTATION UNITS CRITICIZED FOR CARGO SHORTFALLS

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 30 Apr 82 p 5

[Readers' Opinions column: "A Grain Shortage?"]

[Text] Many transportation enterprises -- nos 4, 6, 10, and 20 and the Hanoi Cargo Transportation Corporation -- participated in transporting a shipment of grain from Hai Phong to Hanoi. In all, in a 2-day period 25 truckloads of grain were delivered to the Nguyen Van To grain store. The Inspection Committee of the people of Hang Bong Subward cooperated with the grain store in carrying out an unscheduled inspection of the cargo aboard the trucks and discovered that only one truck was not missing some of its cargo. The other trucks were short 6,261 kilograms of the 120,000 kilograms that should have been delivered according to plan. The greatest shortage on any one truck was 539 kilograms.

Of the 11 trucks of transportation enterprise No 6 which participated in transporting the grain, only one delivered the full amount. There were shortages on the other 10 trucks. There was only one truck from enterprise No 18, but it was short 526 kilograms.

All of those trucks took the same route and delivered their cargo to the same place, so why did only one truck, No 29A 43-32 of Transportation Enterprise No 6, deliver the full amount? The question was posed, "Was there a deficiency because the bags were underfilled at the point of shipment?" Probably not, for if that had been the case truck No 29A 43-32 would also have been short. So what was the reason? No one could answer that question better than the drivers of the trucks which delivered the grain.

I hope that the transportation enterprises, realizing their managerial responsibility, will strictly investigate and discipline the people who allowed the loss of grain for no legitimate reason.

I would also like to recommend that the driver of 29A 43-32 be commended and rewarded.

Vu Van Xung
(Hanoi)

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CSO: 4209/385

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL URGES INCREASED ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 June 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Do a Good Job of Protecting the Environment"]

[Text] Our lives cannot be separated from the environment. The society of mankind can only be maintained and developed on the basis of protecting and strengthening the beneficial aspects of the environment, overcoming the harmful factors, and using all natural resources rationally and scientifically. That is an important struggle direction of every nation and of the entire world, a struggle for today and tomorrow.

Our country is a member of the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP). In participating in World Environment Day (5 June), 10 years after the international conference on "Man and the Environment," we are responsible for carrying out education and propaganda to create awareness of protecting the environment and contribute to the good management and development of the environment, for the health and happiness of our people.

For many years our party and state, despite weak, deficient material-technical bases and the necessity of coping with many aggressive wars, have been concerned with protecting and developing the environment. Broad popular forces have been effectively mobilized to participate in that very important work.

More than 20 years ago President Ho Chi Minh began Arbor Day, which became one of our people's fine customs. The fixed cultivation, fixed cultivation campaign has had a real effect in restricting the burning of forests to make slash-burn fields. Large numbers of people have participated in water conservancy projects intended to rationally manage and use water resources. The "Clean villages and good fields" movement and the implementation of the three sanitation works (wells, bath houses, and privies) have contributed to improving the environment in rural areas. In managing the environment, our state has gradually promulgated laws and regulations intended to protect the forests and the valuable, rare flora and fauna, applied environmental measures regarding sanitation, disease prevention, etc.

Although we have made great efforts we are still encountering many difficulties, above all because of the very serious aftereffects of the wars of aggression. Many villages, municipalities, and cities were devastated by bombs and shells. Tens of thousands of kilometers of natural forests and

cultivated land were heavily damaged by U.S. poisonous chemicals. Millions of people still have symptoms of poisoning and many other maladies.

The environmental work has not yet met the requirements of the actual situation, especially in the new phase of having to simultaneously overcome the aftereffects of war and promote national development on a larger scale than in the past, which requires that we use natural resources rationally and effectively. Forest exploitation must be carefully calculated and scientifically based. We must resolutely and promptly prevent the loss of forest land, especially forest land in watershed areas. It is extremely important that we take steps to prevent erosion on sloping land and plant ground cover on denuded hill land. We have never had much agricultural land, so it is even more important that we do a good job of protecting and using it, in order to enable the soil to become increasingly rich. The mineral resources must be exploited and used with a high degree of effectiveness, and we must exercise absolute economy in all phases, from mining and transportation to the processing of finished products. We must apply advanced technical methods that result in little waste and fully utilize the sources of waste materials, in order to both economize on raw materials and materials and protect the cleanliness of the environment.

With the superiority of the socialist regime, all natural resources are owned by the people and the economy is planned, so we are fully capable of setting and attaining norms regarding environmental protection which are appropriate to the social-economic norms. To pay adequate attention to measures to protect the environment is to further improve the effectiveness of economic and social activities. Combining the work of protecting the environment, from planning to the process of designing, constructing, and organizing production, is a strict requirement which ensures long-range economic and social benefits. On the basis of full understanding of our natural resources and tropical natural conditions we must draft a comprehensive policy regarding the environment and exercise unified management of activities in that sphere by means of effective laws and organization, and by combining state measures with a mass movement.

Eliminating all dangers to the environment is a common objective of all progressive mankind in 1982. That is also one of the urgent tasks of our people. The resolution of the Fifth Party Congress pointed out that "We must rationally and scientifically arrange the crop structure, the livestock structure, and the vocational structure so that both agricultural land and forestry land can be well utilized and so that the environment can be well protected."

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CSO: 4209/388

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

TWENTY YEARS OF PLANNED PARENTHOOD CAMPAIGN REVIEWED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 26 May 82 p 4

[Article by Professor Hoang Dinh Cau, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Public Health: "Twenty Years of the Planned Parenthood Campaign"]

[Text] The results...

In 1962 the birth rate in the North was very high, about 4.5 percent, while the death rate had decreased from 2.5 - 3 percent to about 1 percent. The rate of population growth was excessively high (more than 3 percent). Our party quickly realized that that population growth rate would cause our people many short-range and long-range problems, and would affect the enterprise of building socialism and the struggle to unify the nation. There was an urgent requirement to lower the population birth rate in order to be appropriate to the economic development situation and production situation of the nation and our people's political mission.

The campaign was begun in the North in 1962, and after 1976 it was carried out throughout the nation. During the past 20 years, by means of vigorous, see-thing activities, and by less vigorous activities during the war of destruction waged by the U.S. imperialists in the North, the campaign brought about the initial result of reducing the birth rate to less than 3 percent (see Chart 1).

We gained a number of initial experiences. The initial results were attained thanks to the wise policy of the party and its leadership during that entire period, although small-scale, dispersed production was still the principal characteristic of our society. Birth control is a necessary phenomenon in the developed industrial countries with large-scale production. Launching and carrying out a planned parenthood campaign in a country that is in the first phase of the period of transition from small-scale production to large-scale, planned production is a difficult, arduous matter. Therefore, the leadership of the party is an indispensable factor. Thanks to the determined leadership of the municipal and provincial party committees, the population growth rate was reduced to under 2 percent in Hai Phong, a large industrial port city; in Hai Hung, a key agricultural production province; in Ho Chi Minh City, with a population of 3.5 million people; in the old part of Hanoi; in Nghe Tinh Province, with more than 3 million people, etc.

And problems that have been posed ...

During the various phases of the recent anti-aggression war, our cadres and people had to endure many sacrifices and hardships and many deprivations and difficulties. One of their ardent, legitimate aspirations is to enjoy an increasingly better life, a life with increasingly higher quality. Without boasting, it may be said that our people are one of the world's heroic people, but they are also one of the poorest people in the world. In order to improve our living standards, it is of course necessary to promote production, produce many goods, and work positively and effectively. The goods that are produced must be distributed fairly and rationally to each citizen, depending on the amount of work that person does. The more people there are, the smaller each person's share will be, and the fewer people there are the larger the share will be. Everyone knows a simple economic formula: to prevent the living standard from declining, if the population increases by 1 percent grain production must increase by 2.5 percent and the national income must increase by 4 percent. During the last 5-year plan (1976-1980) our country's population increased by an average of 2.5 percent a year, while grain production increased by an average of 1 to 2 percent a year and the growth in the national income did not exceed 4 percent. Enabling the current population of 54 million people to have a high-quality life is not a simple matter. We have calculated what the situation would be if our country's population increased to 100 million or more (see Chart 2).

1. Some parts of the article "Ha Bac Develops the Potential of a Midlands Province" by comrade Vu Tho, Secretary of the Ha Bac Provincial Party Committee, which was published in the 13 March 1981 edition of NHAN DAN, are worthy of attention:

-- In comparison to the previous 5 years (1971-1975), the total value of agricultural production increased by 3.8 percent, the total value of industrial production increased by 5.1 percent, etc.

-- The annual population growth rate is still high: in 1980, it was 2.8 percent, which caused the average per-capital area to decrease from .32 mau in 1975 to .212 mau in 1980.

-- Although the annual production rate increased, it did not correspond to investment.

-- We will endeavor to lower the production growth rate to less than 2 percent during the first years of the plan, and to 1.5 percent by 1985. The population growth rate of Ha Bac has been very high for years: in 1976 it was 3.42 percent, in 1979 it was 2.76 percent, and in 1980 it was 2.8 percent. In other localities (Vinh Phu, Ha Son Binh, Thuan Hai, Long An, etc.) the population growth rate is even higher. The party committee echelons and the governmental administrations must make even greater efforts in order to both lead production and provide strict leadership for the planned parenthood campaign. It is necessary to combine -- with regard to both science and art -- guidance of both production and population development into a common campaign. Otherwise, the effort expended will not achieve significant results in improving the people's living standards.

2. The role of the mass organizations is very important. During the recent period the Vietnam Fatherland Front has paid special attention to, and closely monitored, the planned parenthood campaign, and has encouraged its component organizations to participate positively in the campaign.

The Vietnam Women's Union has made planned parenthood a part of its work, a content of the new culture family. The Union echelons, from the central level down to the base level, have taken the initiative in coordinating with the public health sector and are effective supporting forces for the campaign.

The Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions has issued many directives to its echelons to positively encourage its members to support the campaign and fulfill all of the plan norms. The birth rate among the cadres, workers, and civil servants decreased from 20 percent of all women to 12 percent in 1980. In a number of sectors and bases the birth rate decreased to under 10 percent.

3. Planned parenthood is a private matter on the part of all individuals and families, who are entirely free to participate or to not participate, and to use any methods they wish. Our party and state are concerned about the people and work for their well-being, so at an early date they advocated planned parenthood. We must also enable everyone to fully understand the significance of planned parenthood, that it above all benefits the people themselves and their families, and on that basis benefits our entire country in the short range and in the long range. The use of all available forms to propagandize the campaign will determine its long-range success. The ministries and sectors (the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Agriculture, etc.) must enable all of their cadres, workers, civil servants, and military personnel to clearly understand the significance of planned parenthood. The propaganda and culture organs, and the mass organizations (the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the Vietnam Women's Union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Collective Peasants' Association, etc.) must carry out a vigorous campaign among the various strata of people, especially the poor working families in the rural areas and cities. We must explain to the people why each Vietnamese family should have only two children -- a boy and a girl, two boys or two girls -- and no more. The model modern, civilized, and cultured Vietnamese family consists of four people: husband, wife, and two children. In her lifetime a woman should not give birth more than twice, or at most three times (for some special reason). The party and governmental organizations should organize broad, democratic discussions in the party and in the organs for the party members, cadres, and workers (leaving out no one) to discuss matters. The mass organizations should organize many seminars among the people, in combination with other topics, so that they can hold truly democratic, comfortable discussions.

The experiences of the localities demonstrate that if the propaganda and campaign tasks are neglected and coercive measures are applied (in one form or another), the results will not be lasting. The growth of Hanoi's population over the past 20 years provides us with a typical example:

-- 1962: the population growth rate was 3.5 percent.

- 1963: the population growth rate was 3.24 percent.
- 1964: the population growth rate was 2.58 percent.
- 1967: the population growth rate was 1.7 percent.
- 1968: the population growth rate was 2.7 percent.
- 1970: the population growth rate was 2.75 percent.
- 1974: the population growth rate was 2.41 percent.
- 1976: the population growth rate was 2.12 percent.
- 1978: the population growth rate was 1.82 percent.
- 1979: the population growth rate was 1.98 percent.
- 1980: the population growth rate was 1.92 percent.

Planned parenthood is in nature a matter of thought and consciousness regarding the family life of modern people. The creation of broad, strong public opinion among the people regarding planned parenthood and family planning is very necessary if we are to gradually eliminate the outmoded thought of small-scale, dispersed production, such as the concepts that to attain "happiness" one must have many children -- 5, 7, 10, or even more children -- that there must be a male child to carry on the family line, that fate decides how many children one will have, etc. Under the present circumstances, we have sufficient simple technical measures which are easily implemented, are effective, and suit the individual (IUDs, condoms, the rhythm method, birth control pills, abortion, tying Fallopian tubes, vasectomies, etc.).

4. In order to promote the planned parenthood campaign, an urgent requirement at present is that we must promulgate a number of new state policies intended to encourage families to have one or two children, instead of the old policy, which encouraged families to have many children. The basic points of the new policy are:

- Allowances for the first and second children, but no allowances for the third child (families now receiving allowances for three or more children will continue to receive them until the end of the eligibility period).
- The living area is assigned on the basis of the nature of work, in the case of husbands and wives who are both cadres. With regard to the people, the living area is based on the standard for families with two children.
- In emulation movements, in addition to the usual rewards there should be rewards to encourage individuals the families of whom have one or two children.
- Regulations and policies regarding pregnancy, birth, miscarriages, abortion, the installation of IUDs, etc.

-- In the planned parenthood campaign, in addition to its general responsibilities the Ministry of Public Health, like the other sectors, has a special mission: applying a number of planned parenthood measures and creating conditions to facilitate their implementation by the people.

In brief, the planned parenthood campaign is a vast revolutionary campaign that is related to the future of our entire country. With the experience that has been accumulated during the past 20 years, with the efforts of the sectors and mass organizations, with the sympathy and support of the people, and under the leadership of the Party, we believe that we can attain the ultimate result of creating the new-style Vietnamese family, one that is scientific, civilized, and happy.

Chart 1:

	North					Nationwide			
	Before 1945	1960	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980
Birth rate	4% plus	4.6%	3.78%	3.46%	3.13%	3.95%	3.6%	3.14%	2.93%
Death rate	2.5-3%	12%	6.7%	6.6%	5.3%	7.5%	7 %	7.1%	7 %
Population Growth rate	1.0-1.5%	3.4%	3.11%	2.8%	2.58%	3.2%	2.9%	2.43%	2.23%

Chart 2: Forecast of future population in Vietnam:

1980 Population		Village: 6,000 people	District: 100,000 people	Nationwide: 58 million	
Children per family	Rate of population increase	Population year 2000	Population year 2000	Population year 2000	Population year 2000
2	.6%	6,762	112,700	60 million	
	1 %	7,321	122,010	64 million	
3	2 %	8,915	148,590	78.75 million	106 million
4	3 % plus	10,836	180,610	96.72 million	149 million

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CSO: 4209/385

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

THANH HOA EXPERIENCES IN PEOPLE RELOCATION REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 May 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Van Lung: "Experiences in Reorganization of Labor and Population in Thanh Hoa Province"]

[Text] Highly Significant Departures

Changing the structure of villages which came into being with their peculiar customs and habits in order to simultaneously moving hundreds of households including thousands of people to remote, sometimes desert regions is a task fraught with difficulties.

To our knowledge, millions of people in Thanh Hoa have lived for many generations in a concentrated manner, mostly in the coastal delta districts and along the basin of the Ma and Chu Rivers. With their multifarious handicrafts from carpentry, masonry and mat and textile weaving to bronze statue casting, the people of this province have been able to leave their native villages to earn their livelihood in many other areas of the country. Going off in successive stages, they have always considered their native villages as their roots to which they would come back some day. Such trips to faraway places have not been made with the intention of developing and building the country. Today, in some areas, a whole village population has left for good for a faraway place with the hope of opening new production zones. This is a thing which is different from the past and which is difficult. On their part, leaders do not consider population transfer as a move aimed mainly at resolving a thorny problem caused by food shortage and poverty. The reason is that even people in some areas who are living in plenty are also organizing their own departure. It is also necessary to give up the idea that "wherever the feet go, the mouth will follow too" [wherever one goes, one will have to make a living (temporarily at such place)]. Moving people out to build new economic zones and new population centers, to revive areas endowed with a fertile soil or to transform arid hilly regions into ones planted with industrial crops--all that compels us to consider first the fact that we have a labor force, that there still remain virgin and fallow lands and that in order to live a comfortable and prosperous life, we must send men to areas where the land has not yet been opened and developed. Moreover, we must foresee the situation not only in the next 5 or 10 years but also and at least in several decades to come!

Such a clear perception of the meaning of population relocation must first become a duty of each and every party member and cadre no matter whatever their rank and sector of activity and the entire people including those who have left and those who are staying behind must also become aware of this meaning. As a result of the motivation task and a correct understanding, more than 700 party members and key cadres and over 10,000 members of the Communist Youth Union have gone to new lands in the past years.

The movement launched in Thanh Hoa to motivate people to go and build new economic zones has been conducted in two ways: First, the party and state directives and resolutions are disseminated and tasks are then assigned to everyone for execution; second, after building up a property which is more flourishing than that in their former homeland, people who left previously call on those who stay behind to follow suit. The second method is now exercising a fairly strong attraction!

Nguyen Xuan Na, chairman of the provincial new economic committee, said that he had to suspend people's relocation and that he is now drawing up a plan for it. Over 6,000 people in Hau Loc District alone once volunteered to go and build new economic zones. Of 2,000 people in Hoang Hoa who asked to go, only 600 have just been accepted by the district authorities because of difficulties with capital and location.

Since the subject of ideological awareness has been resolved, the Thanh Hoa people's relocation movement at departure points is enjoying many favorable conditions. A new difficulty has emerged, however, because people are about to go in greater numbers and in a more concentrated manner while the state does not have enough capital, lacks material supplies and possesses few transportation means. Therefore, Thanh Hoa is applying the "both the state and people work" motto and is getting good results.

The People's Willpower

The following story recently took place in the village of Truong Trung, Nong Cong District:

Twentyone peasant families put up their own capital to send people out to inspect lands as far as Dac Lac Province. Afterward, they jointly rearranged [their ancestors'] tombs, carefully installed tombstones in a special area and entrusted their property to the cooperative prior to going to build new economic zones. Their earnest wish is to thin out the population from a region where rice monoculture has been applied for so many generations to another area where conditions are favorable for year-round production of rice, subsidiary food crops and industrial ones and where farmers never stand idle throughout the four seasons of the year.

A glance at the tasks done in the past reveals more clearly that if there has ever been any limit to the people's transfer to new economic zones, it would have been caused by a full reliance on the state for everything.

In execution of Decision No 254-CP of the Council of Ministers, a number of families recently made preparations themselves to go to open new lands on a small scale or to join other outgoing groups. The province paid 120,000 dong [as subsidies] to these people but still owed them 960,000 dong.

These outgoing people included poor families but were composed mostly of people who knew how to do business, who had enough to eat and spare even when they were still living in their native villages where they had accumulated capitals ranging to tens of thousands of dong each. This state of affairs will constitute a favorable condition if we know how to arouse the people's sense of responsibility and confidence.

To overcome difficulties in providing capital, material supplies, grain, live-stock breeds and botanic strains for families going to build new economic zones, Thanh Hoa has disseminated Hoang Hoa District's experience in organization and in raising a 3-percent fund which is similar to the new economic fund. No matter whether or not a number of its members have gone to build new economic zones, every cooperative in the district has each year set aside 3 percent of its grain output, 3 percent of the value of its output and 3 percent of the total number of working days for the benefit of persons going to new economic zones. This fund has been uniformly managed and controlled by the district according to the people's transfer plan. By applying this method, from 1976 to 1981, Hoang Hoa District was able to mobilize 1,500 tons of paddy and 448,000 dong to help move 1,753 families including over 6,700 people to other districts in the province. On the average, each outgoing family was given 276 dong and 856 kgs of paddy (exclusive of the state subsidies).

Not only at the points of departure such as Hau Loc, Trung Son, Tinh Gia and Nong Cong but also at the destinations such as Nhu Xuan, Ba Thuoc and Cam Thuy Districts have the local people voluntarily contributed wealth and efforts to cordially welcome and aid the newcomers to rapidly stabilize their boarding and lodging conditions and to soon start production activities.

Selection of Outgoing People and Destinations

Apart from families who voluntarily left for good, the new economic committee of Thanh Hoa Province has, according to the spirit of Decision No 254-CP, specifically guided each district and cooperative to select families destined for the building of new economic zones, to examine their qualifications and to ratify the choice.

Physical fitness for labor performance and a business knowhow are the first requirements for outgoing people. Each cooperative has ensured that each departing contingent includes persons versed in crop planting and animal husbandry and also carpenters, masons and persons conversant with the manufacture of bricks, tiles, tools and export handicraft products.

During my visit to Cam Thuy, I saw rows of bead trees along the mountain foot adjacent to the villages of Cam Son, Cam Binh and Cam Tu. There were luxuriant bead tree forests also in the Dao minority settlement hamlets subordinate to the Binh Yen and Binh Son cooperatives. The existence of these bead tree plantations

and of large-sized-bamboo forests marked the restoration of forests which had previously been thoroughly exploited. Tree planting and afforestation will meet not only the demand for timber but also the more important need to conserve water for the subsistence of planted crops and human beings and for use in animal husbandry.

I rejoiced at the sight of a well-built kiln filled with baked bricks at the entrance of a stilt house belonging to a Muong tribal family in Bac Son Hamlet, Cam Tu Village. These were five or six such brick kilns in this hamlet. In the near future, these old stilt houses will be replaced by brick houses with tile roofs. This is a result of labor performance, land exploitation and communication and exchange between the Vietnamese coming from the delta and the Muong people in a high spirit of solidarity and mutual love.

The Cam Tu cooperative director related the story of Quach Van Bu--an old Muong tribesman who toiled and moiled and lived in poverty in his stilt house almost all his lifetime and whose family managed to build a five-room brick house with a tiled roof only when he reached the age of 80; this achievement was due to the movement to build new economic zones. The day this house was inaugurated, the old man and his wife kept a lamp lighted all the night long and stayed awake because they felt so happy! He was grateful to the party for bringing a new life to his family and to the Muong nationality on this Cam Tu land. On my return to Cam Tan--an area grown rather densely with corn and subordinate to Cam Thuy District--I learned that last year the cooperative organized laborers to use up corn leaf-stem fiber in weaving more than 6,000 square meters of corn fiber carpets for export.

To date, people coming from the delta districts constitute 50 percent of the Nhu Xuan District population. From 35 to 40 percent of the population of Vinh Thach, Thuong Xuan, Luong Ngoc, Ba Thuoc and Cam Thuy Districts are people transferred from other districts.

I returned to Trung Son--a coastal delta district--to study the result of labor and population distribution on a district scale.

Unless he hears other people say about it, someone walking under the cool shade of rows of green coconut trees in Nga Tan and Nga Tien can hardly imagine that a few years ago this land was merely a marshy beach constantly covered by the blue sea waters with their white-crest waves!

The village of Nga Tan was founded in October 1965. The presence of 540 households coming from 8 different villages in the district has resulted in the building of a new village with a population of 2,840.

While stretching arable land toward the sea to develop reed fields, Nga Tan Village has rapidly reorganized production and has developed a new life at a high tempo and with success. At present, Nga Tan has become a large village in Trung Son District, with 1,309 households including 6,500 people of whom 2,100 are laborers. Of these, 1,050 have been assigned to reed plantations, 550 to handicraft units specialized in manufacturing reed carpets and mats for export, and the remainder to the animal husbandry sector, water conservancy and transportation units and so forth. The reed growing area of 217 hectares and the

dried-reed yield of 1,589 tons in 1976 were raised to 288 hectares and 2,354 tons respectively in 1981. The initial yearly weaving capacity of 52,000 square meters of reed carpets and mats came up to over 187,000 square meters last year. From 700,000 dong in 1976, the gross output value of the [Nga Tan] cooperative rose to 7.6 million dong in 1981.

The task of opening new lands and expanding them toward the sea in Nga Tan has resulted not only in providing raw materials for more than 550 laborers engaged in the production of handicraft goods for export and in enabling them to reap each an average monthly income from 400 to 600 dong but also in supplying the province with over 1,000 tons of raw reeds per year.

Over the past 6 years, Thanh Hoa has transferred 9,410 households with a population of nearly 50,000 to new lands and has set up 4 more new villages named Phu Son (Tinh Gia District), Xuan Lac and Xuan Quy (Nhu Xuan District) and Quang Trung (Bim Son City). Each of the 41 newly created cooperatives includes on the average 120 to 150 households and about 120 hectares of farmland; these new cooperatives have been mixed with 46 others in the midlands and mountainous region.

During the same period of time, over 33,000 laborers in conjunction with other support forces have opened 44,696 hectares of new land and put them into production--thus founding large-scale concentrated production zones such as the Bim Son-Tinh Gia rice area of more than 1,000 hectares, the Nhu Xuan-Vinh Thach industrial crop area of 3,240 hectares and the Trung Son-Hau Loc reed area of nearly 1,500 hectares. The products harvested from the new economic zones have been composed of 74,000 tons of grain including 25,392 tons of paddy, in addition to over 9,000 tons of reeds.

On the other hand, Thanh Hoa has seriously pointed out shortcomings committed in the process of building new economic zones such as an occasional tendency to develop the movement in terms of area alone and to transfer the population en masse, a failure to investigate the situation at the destinations, and the moving of people to regions with communication difficulties and lacking in water supply, schools and public health stations--which has caused a waste of money and people's efforts and has led to repeated removals from a number of locations to others with the result that certain people no longer have peace of mind while living in the new economic zones.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Đức Bình [NGUYEENX DUWCS BINHF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Head of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Advanced Party School; on 14 June 1982 he was on the presidium of a conference discussing the subject "Georgi Dimitrov--An Outstanding Marxist-Leninist of the International Communist Movement." (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Jun 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Kim Bôn [NGUYEENX KIM BOON]

*Deputy Head of the Public Health Service, Dong Nai Province; *Director of the Dong Nai Province Hospital; *President of the Dong Nai Province Medical Association; his election to the latter post on 24 September 1981 was reported in the cited source. (Y HOC VIETNAM No 5, Sep-Oct 81)

Trịnh Văn Căn [TRINHJ VAWN CAWN], Cardinal

Chairman of the Council of Bishops of Vietnam; on 10 June 1982 he headed a delegation of bishops on a visit to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. (NHAN DAN 11 Jun 82 p 1)

Vũ Văn Căn [VUX VAWN CAANR], Deceased

Member of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th National Assemblies; former Minister of Public Health; former Deputy Head of Rear Services General Department; former Major General; former Head of the Military Medicine Department, VPA; he died following a prolonged illness on 13 June 1982 at age 67. Doctor Vu Van Can was born on 15 October 1915 at Hoang Dieu Village, My Van District, Hai Hung Province; he graduated as a doctor of medicine in 1943. Immediately following the success of the August Revolution in 1945 he was one of the first intellectuals who volunteered to serve in the Armed Forces and was placed in charge of public health for the Hanoi defense forces. In 1946 he was appointed head of the Military Medicine Department and held this position till 1965 with the grade of Senior Colonel. In 1965 he was appointed Deputy Head of

the Rear Services General Department, Ministry of National Defense. In 1974 he was promoted to Major General. In 1970 he was given the concurrent appointment of Vice Minister of Public Health and in 1971 was appointed Acting Minister of Public Health. In 1975 he was appointed Minister of Public Health and Secretary of the Cadre Affairs Department of the Ministry of Public Health positions he held until April 1982. (NHAN DAN 14 Jun 82 p 1)

Hoàng Đình Cầu [HOANGF DINHF CAAUF]

Vice Minister of Public Health; on 11 June 1982 he attended the arrival of delegation from the Lao Ministry of Public Health. (NHAN DAN 15 Jun 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Chanh [NGUYEENX CHANH]

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 9 June 1982 he attended ceremonies at the Dong Da Export Wool Weaving Enterprise marking the 25th Anniversary of economic and commercial relations between the SRV and the Mongolian People's Republic. (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 82 p 1)

Trần Thanh Đạt [TRAANF THANH DATJ], *Colonel

Of the Ho Chi Minh City Military Command; his article "In 1982 Concentrate on Building Stable Basic Units" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Jun 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Kim Điền [NGUYEENX KIM DIEENF], Archbishop

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Council of Bishops; on 10 June 1982 he was included in a delegation of bishops that visited the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. (NHAN DAN 11 Jun 82 p 1)

Đinh Đăng Định [DINH DAWNG DINHJ]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Photographic Artists Association; recently he attended a photo exhibit on children. (NHAN DAN 9 Jun 82 p 1)

Phạm Văn Đông² [PHAMJ VAWN DOONGR]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thai Binh Province; on 27 May 1982 he attended a conference on district level physical education and sports. (THE DUC THE THAO 5 Jun 82 p 1)

Vũ Ngọc Giao [VUX NGOCJ GIAO]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Tien Hai District, Thai Binh Province;
*Chairman of the People's Committee, Tien Hai District, Thai Binh Province;
on 27 May 1982 he attended a conference on district level physical education and sports. (THE DUC THE THAO 5 Jun 82 p 1)

Dương Văn Hải² [ZUWOWNG VAWN HAIR]

*Head of the Public Health Service, Dong Nai Province; *Head of the Cadre Affairs Department of the Public Health Service; *Vice President of the Dong Nai Province Medical Association; his election to the latter post on 24 September 1981 was reported in the cited source. (Y HOC VIETNAM No 5, Sep-Oct 81 p 48)

Vũ Xuân Hòa [VUX XUAAN HOAF]

*Acting Secretary of the VCP Committee, Kien Xuong District, Thai Binh Province; on 27 May 1982 he attended a conference on district level physical education and sports. (THE DUC THE THAO 5 Jun 82 p 1)

Hà Sĩ Hồ[^] [HAF SIX HOOF]

Head of the Elementary and Advanced Training Department, Ministry of Education; his article "Education in Revolutionary Virtues at Teachers Colleges" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Jun 82 p 3)

Vũ Quốc Hùng[^] [VUX QUOOC HUNGF]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; his article "Promote the Scientific Research Movement in Service to Society by High School Youths" appeared in the cited source. (THANH NIEN No 4, Apr 82 p 17)

Đặng Gia Lợi[^] [DAWNGJ GIA LOWIJ]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, 4th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; on 5 June 1982 he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of the beginning of Ho Chi Minh's efforts at national salvation. (NHAN DAN 7 Jun 82 p 1)

Đào Văn Mạc[^] [DAO VAWN MACJ]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Quynh Phu District, Thai Binh Province; his article "Quynh Phu District Strives to Have Good 10th Month and Winter Harvests" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Jun 82 p 2)

Hoàng Trường Minh[^] [HOANGF TRUWOWNGF MINH]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Head of the Central Nationalities Council; on 4 June 1982 he attended a meeting of the Central Nationalities Council where relations with the Cham and Khmer minorities was discussed. (NHAN DAN 6 Jun 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Minh[^] [NGUYEENX NGOCJ MINH]

Editor-in-Chief of the law journal LUAT HOC; his name appeared on the mast-head of the cited source. (LUAT HOC No 1, Jan-Mar 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Vĩnh Nghiệp [NGUYEENX VINHX NGHIEEPJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; his article on agricultural production plans for 1982 appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Jun 82 p 2)

Trần Hữu Nghiệp [TRAANF HUWUX NGHIEEPJ]

*Vice President of the Vietnam General Medical Association; Vice President of the Ho Chi Minh City Medical Association; he was the member of a medical team that worked in An Giang Province on 10-14 December 1981. (Y HOC VIETNAM No 6, Dec 81 p 48)

Lê Đình Nhơn [LEE DINHF NHOWN]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 5 June 1982 he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of the beginning of Ho Chi Minh's efforts at national salvation. (NHAN DAN 7 Jun 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Vĩnh Niên [NGUYEENX VINHX NIEEN]

*Vice President of the Vietnam Pharmacists Association; he was the member of a medical team that worked in An Giang Province on 10-14 December 1981. (Y HOC VIETNAM No 6, Dec 81 p 48)

Phạm Niên [PHAMJ NIEEN]

Publisher of the telecommunications journal KY THUAT BUU DIEN TRUYEN THANH; his name appeared on the mast head of the cited source. (KY THUAT BUU DIEN TRUYEN THANH Mar-Apr 82 Back Cover)

Vũ Ngọc Oanh [VUX NGOCJ OANH]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Kien Xuong District, Thai Binh Province; he was mentioned in an article on sports and physical education in his district. (THE DUC THE THAO 5 Jun 82 p 4)

Huỳnh Tấn Phát [HUYNHF TAANS PHATS]

Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 10 June 1982 he attended a reception by the Vietnam Fatherland Front for a delegation of the Vietnam Council of Bishops. (NHAN DAN 11 Jun 82 p 1)

Trang Phương [TRANG PHUWONGJ]

*Head of the Fine Arts Research Institute; his article reviewing the history of his institute appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Jun 82 p 2)

Ta Quỳnh [TAJ QUYNHF]

*Charge d'Affaires of the SRV in Hungary; on 10 June 1982 he attended the awarding of a SRV decoration to Janos Kadar, 1st Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. (NHAN DAN 12 Jun 82 p 1)

Lê Quang Tân [LEE QUANG TAAN], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Director of the Armed Forces Hospital [located in Dong Nai Province]; *Vice President of the Dong Nai Province Medical Association; on 24 September 1981 he was elected to the latter post. (Y HOC VIETNAM No 5, Sep-Oct 81 p 48)

Nguyễn Thu [NGUYEENX THU]

*Vice Minister of Building; on 12 June 1982 he attended the awarding of decorations to Soviet technicians who worked on the Bim Son Cement Factory construction site. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Jun 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Tiến [NGUYEENX VAWN TIEENS]

Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 10 June 1982 he attended a reception by the Vietnam Fatherland Front for a delegation of the Vietnam Council of Bishops. (NHAN DAN 11 Jun 82 p 1)

Lê Bá Tôn [LEE BAS TOON]

*Head of the Craft Research Institute; he was mentioned in passing in an article about his institute. (DAI DOAN KET 9 Jun 82 p 6)

Nguyễn Anh Trang [NGUYEENX ANH TRANG]

*Deputy Head of the Public Health Service, Dong Nai Province; *Vice President of the Dong Nai Province Medical Association; his election to the latter post on 24 September 1981 was reported in the cited source. (Y HOC VIETNAM No 5, Sep-Oct 81 p 48)

Lê Trần [LEE TRAAN]

Editor-in-Chief of the weekly children's newspaper THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG; recently he attended an art exhibit on children. (NHAN DAN 9 Jun 82 p 1)

Đoan Văn Trích [DOANF VAWN TRICHS]

*Acting Secretary of the VCP Committee, Vu Thu District, Thai Binh Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Vu Thu District, Thai Binh Province; on 27 May 1982 he attended a conference on district level physical education and sports. (THE DUC THE THAO 5 Jun 82 p 1)

Trưởng Công Trung [TRUWOWNG COONG TRUNG]

President of the Ho Chi Minh City College of Medicine and Pharmacology; he was the member of a medical team that worked in An Giang Province on 10-14 December 1981. (Y HOC VIETNAM No 6, Dec 81 p 48)

Nguyễn Thanh Túc [NGUYEENX THANH TUCS]

*Chief of Cabinet of the VCP Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his article "Product Contracting Experiences in Dong Tien Cooperative" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Jun 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Vinh [NGUYEENX VINHJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *Head of the Marx-Lenin Institute; on 14 June 1982 he was on the presidium of a conference discussing the subject "Georgi Dimitrov--An Outstanding Marxist-Leninist of the International Communist Movement." (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Jun 82 p 1)

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